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TAKING THEIR MEASURE

POINTED COMMENT ON MEN AND THINGS.

Capital Mightier Than Influence of Religious Benevolence—Compens Encouraging Workers to Support Wage Slavery—Helen Keller's Keen Insight.

There is one Filipino, whatever may be said of the others, who has "caught on." He is the Sultan of Sulu, now in this country and investing in jackknives, iron bedsteads, nut-crackers, mouse-traps, egg-beaters and sundry other articles of American bric-a-brac wherewith to civilize his people.

The times change, and we along with them. Time was when the Turk and the Hungarian were in each others' hair. Help from either to the other was not imaginable. How the times have changed! What the Koran's universal benevolence and the Christian altruistic charity failed to bring about Capital has accomplished. As a sure way to secure its safety Turkish Capital, just triumphant over Turkish Feudalism, reaches the hand to Hungarian Capital and the hand is clasped. The Hungarian Government has given its sanction to a Turkish scheme to furnish Turkey with electric light.

The Berlin despatches that tell of the conflict between the striking employees of Kupfer & Co. and the city's police force are a silent commentary on the opinion of Kautsky that discussion concerning the general strike is unreasonable in Germany.

If T. P. O'Connor, Joseph Devlin, John E. Redmond and D. Boyle, the four Irish Home Rulers now in America, were to hear one say that the cause of Socialism was making progress, the four gentlemen would be sure to laugh with derision at the "visionary Socialists." And yet these gentlemen are the ones engaged in the vilest chimeras, following the vilest will-o'-the-wisp, and pursuing the most intangible of spooks. Irish Home Rule awaits the triumph of Socialism. Not before the Socialist Republic is proclaimed in Great Britain will the real Home Rule aspirations of Ireland cease to be idle dream.

Roosevelt on the stump, as he promises, or rather, threatens to go, is a thing that all well-wishers of popular enlightenment will be glad to see—and to help along. Few things so much tend to popular clarification as the loud self-exposure of the contradictions that an impossible social system is driven to. No louder lump of contradictory theories can be set about than Teddy the Braggart.

The latest added egg shovelled under the editorial boom, tall and wings of Samuel Gompers is the editorial entitled "Labor's Political Opportunity" that appears in the October "Federalist." According to the author of the effusion the "opportunity" of Labor lies in keeping up the old game of figuring as voting cattle for the capitalist political parties. Once more we say, The main object of the A. F. of L. is an organization, is to keep Labor focused to the traditional status of drawer of water and hewer of wood for the Capitalist Class.

That due to Roosevelt's campaign not a single American railroad bond will be sold in Europe, is the statement of W. C. Brown, president of the New York Central. Such a thing as blaming the timidity of Europe upon the headless career of the American railway lords themselves, whose conduct Roosevelt has only begun to lip about, never seems to occur to the gentlemen.

Bravo for Helen Keller! With an acumen which puts to shame many who have the full use of their eyes and ears, she declares "the time will come when instead of looking with pride on our great charitable institutions, we shall come to look upon them as monuments of our ignorance, stupidity and folly." Flatter himself as the charity worker may, all his energy merely goes to prolong a system which ceaselessly grinds out the very results he is seeking to overturn.

Labor produces all wealth. It is with wealth that the capitalist or political State is supported. Con-

sequently, the capitalist government, though supported with the wealth produced by Labor, is the private property of the capitalist class. Of this logical reasoning the S. P.-man Warren Atkinson made mince meat when he argued, in the debate with the S. L. P.-man William Walters, that the "Call" was as much party-owned as The People, "because the S. P. members pay the bills." Accordingly, the Czar's Government is owned by the Russian people "because they pay bills."

In August Gillhaus, the Socialist Labor Party member whom the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" reported as having accepted an S. P. nomination for Congress and for Governor in the State of Washington, quite right when he answers that the said report in the "Alte Tante," the title of derision which the "Volkszeitung" has earned from all well informed German workmen, was "published for the purpose to mislead." We think Gillhaus gives the "Alte Tante" credit for more brains than she has. The publication was one more illustration of "Volkszeitung" dense stupidity, and stupid denseness.

There is more tragedy than poetry in the statement made by Chairman Norman E. Mack of the Democratic national committee that "no matter who is at the head of the Democratic ticket this year, the party will sweep the State of New York." 'Tis true; and 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true. With a so-called Socialist party press and "agitators" whose voice blends with the voice of the bourgeois press and "spellers" to drown the voice of the Socialist Labor Party, the working class of the land can catch but few notes of sense to keep it from stampeding from Dems to Reps and from Reps to Dems. But the mischief is nearing its end. What is Hearstian in the S. P. is being yielded to Hearst; what is Rooseveltian will be yielded to Roosevelt; and what is Socialist will leave the Hearst-Roosevelt leadership, and, obedient to the International Congress unify with the S. L. P.

The "representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods" who foregathered at the Amsterdam Opera House to demand a "Square Deal" for the Companies, meaning by "Square Deal" the Companies' right to raise freights and fares, are fully 50 years behind the negro slaves who demanded the Square Deal for their masters. And yet these "representatives of the Railroad Brotherhoods" were only recently fighting the Negro railroaders in Georgia "in the interest of the White Race!"

If the 500 West Point cadets, who are under court-martial for insulting Captain Rufus E. Langan, should all be dismissed; and if their successors should show equal mettle with the consequence of being likewise dismissed; and no on;—then there would be a good prospect of peace on earth and good will among men, the United States leading. Men trained for war are pledges, not of peace but of strife.

It must be quite a comfort to the Mount Vernonites to reflect, in the midst of their water famine, that the "surveyors" who condemned the land for the new Catskill aqueduct received \$10 a day for their efforts, and that thousands of dollars were cleaned up by the speculators who bought the tract just before the condemnation proceedings were begun.

CUT OUT THESE STATISTICS.

American Labor Far Cheaper Than British.

Washington, October 3.—From figures on the world's coal supply, in a recent British publication, the Bureau of Manufacturers of the Department of Commerce and Labor has compiled statistics, showing that the United States, with 690,433 persons employed in mining coal in 1908, produced 136,582,000 tons of coal more than were produced by 966,264 persons similarly employed in the United Kingdom, and that the production of coal in the United States amounted to 535 tons per person employed, as against 271 tons produced per person in the United Kingdom.

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WELL FOR "DISRUPTERS"

Of course there is such an article as a disrupter—a vicious being who, either for pay or pleasure, sets people together by the ears and bursts up things. This is the ordinary article. He needs no description, and less praise. But there is another kind of "Disrupter." He is a being whose title deserves to be spelled with a capital D. Upon him praises enough can not be bestowed.

The capitalist system is ripping up in all directions. Sober Senators pronounce obituary speeches on the Constitution. Sober millionaires out of Congress soberly speak of a complete change having taken place in society. The one and the other are at a loss to patch up things. The cloth is too rotten to hold the stitches. The fiction of the Brotherhood of Capital and Labor stands no longer. While the rich are growing richer, the poor find it harder to live, and the two sets are in one another's hair. As a consequence the class on top is experiencing all the irritations that it is the lot of usurpers to experience when the backs they have been riding grow restive. In the midst of the chaos of such conditions, and the still more chaotic mass of nostrums to allay it, the Socialist rises cool and serene. He cites the facts, analyzes, classifies and explains them. His analysis, classification and explanation lay bare the fact of a disrupted society, the reason therefor, and the logical way out—"Disrupter!" forthwith is yelled at the Socialist. The usurping class, that fain would doze over the hurricane, is startled by the Socialist's propaganda. Though the usurpatory social system is rent from top to bottom, the class that profits by it realizes Socialism means its death, and it hugs the delusion that its disrupted society may not engulf it. Hence the frantic yell: "Disrupter!" "Disrupter!" at the Socialist.

Likewise the so-called Socialist party. The S. P., built upon the principle of being all things to all men, its rake raked in Odd Ends mainly. While the heap of Odd Ends grew higher there was great glee in the Odd Ends camp. But that could not last long. It is a feature of Odd Ends that they fall out. Each Odd End wants its way. Error, in contrast with Truth which is One, being Multiple, each Odd End kicked at all others. In magnificent pictorial parody of Socialism, whose Truth renders all for each and each for all, with the Odd Ends aggregation, all kick each and each kick all. In the midst of that hubbub the Socialist Labor Party propagandist makes his appearance—serene and cool. He, in turn, cites the facts, analyzes,

classifies and explains them. His presentation lays bare the fact of a disrupted Odd Ends organization, the reason therefor and the way out—unflinching S. L. P. agitation that, bending neither towards Anarchist rowdiness nor towards "Intellectual" pure and simple politicianism, enlightens the proletariat and the really intellectual forces of the land to organize both upon the political field, where the Revolution can be preached and drilled in the open, and on the economic field without which the political agitation is but a flash in the pan—"Disrupter!" forthwith is yelled at the S. L. P. man. The S. P. Oad Ender, though disrupted beyond repair, realizes that the S. L. P. threatens the continuance of his fly-on-the-wheel glory. Hence the frantic yell: "Disrupter!" "Disrupter!" at the S. L. P. propagandist.

The yell "Disrupter!" is a symptom of two things—

First, it symptomizes the fact that the yell is a disrupted concern;

Secondly, it symptomizes the fact that the yell is the carrier of a higher, the only gospel that can bring peace and unity to society.

Who would not cheer the "Disrupter!"

case of a dissolution of that body and the establishment of a republic. It had been believed by many revolutionists that the end of autocracy was near and plans were afoot to set up a new society. In the rural districts rifles were secured to help attain this object. But the uprisings which were expected, did not materialize and the arms were hidden away for future emergencies.

In the fall of the same year one of these rifles was somehow found in a hay stack by a peasant, Theodore Rybak, who said to his neighbors that he was going to deliver it to the police. This was quite a serious matter, as the district was under martial law and this discovery meant an invasion of the village by the police and the eventual arrest of all persons suspected of affiliation with revolutionary societies. In the usual course this would be followed by a court-martial which always ended with a few death sentences. When the revolutionary organization learned of Rybak's intention to deliver the rifle to the police, one of its leaders went to see him, and remonstrated with him saying (to quote the Russian official document): "We are shedding our blood for you and you wish to give up the rifle to the police." The rifle was taken from him. A few days thereafter a few members of the organization, Fedorenko among them, went to Rybak's house in the night and shot him. His wound, however, was not serious and he recovered. On the same night they killed another peasant of the same village one Pokhitalo, leaving a note on his body to the effect that he had been killed by the revolutionists for having betrayed his comrades. These events stirred up the authorities. In a rural community, where everybody knows everybody else, it is not a safe place for a man known to be identified with the revolutionary agitation, when the police are after the men responsible for a terrorist act. And so Fedorenko left his village and went into hiding.

A few weeks later Fedorenko was noticed with another man in a neighboring village, stopping in the house of a local householder. About ten o'clock the same evening four village policemen entered the house and demanded that the two strangers, who had meanwhile retired for the night, should follow them to police headquarters for identification. Fedorenko and his friend left the house with the policemen, but in the street Fedorenko told the officers that he would not go along with them. A scuffle followed, whereupon one of the officers was shot and killed and the other wounded. Fedorenko and his companion then made their escape from Russia. Thus the whole conduct and activity of Fedorenko was political, that of prosecuting the cause of the revolution against the government. There was no robbery or arson in the matter at all, as the Russian government alleges.

THE BLACKSMITH'S HAMMER

A Tale of the Days of Louis XIV.

By EUGENE SUE

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NEW YORK
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THE S. L. P. AGITATION

ACTIVE CAMPAIGNING IN DIFFERENT STATES.

Arthur E. Reimer's Report for New England—James T. Hunter's Tour in New York State—Chicago Stir up Workers—Sam Stodel in Connecticut.

Boston, September 28.—That the workmen of the New England States are wholly without any labor organization which can really improve their lot; that in a number of New England towns these men are in abject slavery, especially in Connecticut; that the priesthood in a Connecticut city, Rockville, is openly acting as capitalist watchdog and frightening workers away from Socialist meetings; that the bane of American Federation of Labor teachings is everywhere apparent; and that there is very little of an organization, in New England, of the so-called Socialist party certainly not in keeping with its alleged "50,000 members," are points made in a report by Arthur E. Reimer, of the Socialist Labor Party, who just completed an agitation tour in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire. Despite this backward state of the labor movement in this corner of the Union, Reimer found that the workmen eagerly imbibed the message of the Socialist Labor Party. Not a few popular pamphlets published by the New York Labor News Company were sold, these amounting to several hundred copies. Eight sets of the Eugene Sue historical novels, published by the Socialist Labor Party, were also disposed of, besides eighty-three subscribers for the Weekly People being obtained.

Reimer started on his trip the first week of July and ended at Quincy, Mass., on September 24. Everywhere he called upon the wage-earners to or-

ganize into a political party of labor under the banners of the Socialist Labor Party. He explained that the party stands upon a clean cut program of a working class administration of the industries of the land for the good of itself. To achieve this, industrial organization as well as political organization was necessary. This was the work which the wage-earners had to set themselves to do to solve the social question as it affected them.

In several places Reimer found conditions exceedingly favorable for the growth of the party organization, notably at Springfield, Mass., Waterbury, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and New Britain, Connecticut; Newport, Pawtucket, and Providence, Rhode Island, and Manchester, New Hampshire. Some meetings had to be abandoned because of unfavorable weather. In several of the smaller towns, Reimer encountered police Czarism, they stopping the exercise of the right of free speech. With the growth of the movement, these petty Czars will be overthrown.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR IN N. Y.

Hornell, N. Y., September 27.—The campaign which the Socialist Labor Party is carrying on in this State this year is proving very valuable. Many persons are hearing the principles of Socialism expounded as they never heard them before, and the eager interest shown and the desire to learn more of the Party speaks well for the ripe state of the working class for the S. L. P. organization. James T. Hunter, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Lieutenant-Governor, after a speech he made here to-day, expressed himself upon the favorable receptions accorded him in all the towns where he has addressed meetings. At every place there were some who remained after his speeches and manifested their desire to become better acquainted. Hunter was thus able to make some connections

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FUNDS FOR FEDORENKO

BOSTON REFUGEES' LEAGUE HELPS RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST.

Send \$100 to Aid Man Held in Winnipeg, Canada, and Sought by Russian Autocracy—Fedorenko's Real "Crimes" Were Revolutionary Opposition.

Boston, September 27.—The Boston Political Refugees' Defense League last night voted \$100 toward the defense of Savva Fedorenko, a Russian political refugee under arrest at Winnipeg, Canada. Russia is seeking his extradition on a charge of "arson," another of the trumped up charges by means of which that country has been attempting to drag back revolutionists and execute them.

The action taken last night was in response to a telegram from Isaac A. Hourwich, attorney for Fedorenko, who stated that funds were very much needed. Hourwich congratulated the League upon the discharge of Julius Wezosal.

At the special meeting last night it was reported that Wezosal had been seriously ill ever since the hearing before the United States Commissioner on the 23rd inst. Measures were taken to provide means for his health.

Fedorenko is being sought by Russia on charges of murder, robbery and arson, but his real offense is revolutionary political opposition to the autocratic regime. All of Fedorenko's activity and "offense" has been that of a revolutionist. In 1905 he took part in peasants' uprisings. Later he joined the Social Democrats and subsequently became a member of the Social Revolutionists. It was while in this organization that in 1907 Fedorenko became a member of a sort of military organization which was to back up its Duma representatives in

case of a dissolution of that body and the establishment of a republic. It had been believed by many revolutionists that the end of autocracy was near and plans were afoot to set up a new society. In the rural districts rifles were secured to help attain this object. But the uprisings which were expected, did not materialize and the arms were hidden away for future emergencies.

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WEZOSAL PROTEST.

Workers of Philadelphia Alive to the Issue.

Philadelphia, September 26.—The Wezosal Defense League of Philadelphia held a protest meeting on Sunday, September 25, in Mercantile Hall, Franklin and Poplar streets, to protest against the extradition treaty entered into between the United States and Russia, whereby the Russian autocracy is enabled to use the judicial powers of this country to hunt down the victims of its tyranny who have sought a shelter on the soil of free America.

A collection of \$17.65 was taken up to help carry on the work of the Political Defense League.

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Minneapolis, September 28.—Over five hundred workmen assembled in McElroy's Hall last Sunday to raise their voice of protest in behalf of Julius Wezosal, the Russian political refugee whom that country is persecuting in this country. The hall secured was not large enough to accommodate the many who desired to attend. Resolutions were passed denouncing Russia for its outrageous persecution of revolutionary political refugees, and pledging support to Wezosal.

RESOLUTIONS FOR WEZOSAL.

At a meeting of Branches 1 and 3 of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation at Bohemian National Hall, this city, some substantial financial support for the Wezosal defense was gathered, and resolutions were unanimously adopted condemning Russia.

CANADA LABOR CONGRESS

MEETS, ADJOURNS, LEAVES LABOR HIGH AND DRY.

Bunch of Ameliorations Asked For—Condense Union Men Joining Militia—One Warning Note Bounded Against Arbitration—S. P. "Borers."

Stratford, Ont., Canada, September 30.—The twenty-sixth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has come and gone. It was held in Fort William, Ontario, two weeks ago. Judging it from a revolutionary Socialist standpoint, the only standpoint worth while for labor, the congress cannot be said to have taken any action which will adequately improve labor's condition in Canada. Of course, a number of matters came up for discussion and legislation, but these all pertained to secondary questions, very much in the nature of reforms demanded by certain political sects. Palliatives were talked about; effects were dealt with; never any tracing the effects to their causes, and that's why there is perpetually a labor question up—these "labor" organizations never tackle the matter in a way to solve it. Even the ameliorations which they happen to agree upon, and which they put forth to the tune of "getting something now," are an elusive quantity and a long way off. Where, for instance, one such measure is obtained, as maybe an employers' liability law, it is never what the unions themselves demand, and never proves satisfactory. The "something now" is ever nothing now.

The congress passed resolutions seeking an increased tariff on cut stone, a provincial or federal pension for those totally blind, for the appointment of more fair wage officers by the Dominion Government; an amendment to the compensation for workmen's injuries act; and to seek to amend the railway engineers, firemen, etc., from working too long hours. A motion pronouncing against military manoeuvres and displays on Labor Day was carried. The adoption of a universal design for a union label by the various international unions was voted down.

If the actions of the congress were inadequate in dealing with the central causes of the labor question and considering and dealing only with effects, they were worse in disposing of matters absolutely detrimental to the working class. Thus a resolution was introduced to forbid union men to enlist in the militia, and the delegates voted it down. It seems that quite a number of these unionists of Canada are militiamen; this does not strike the organization as harmful practise. The only complaint which they have to make is that these militiamen are compelled to participate in military exercises on Labor Day, and that interferes with their turning out with the trade unions. Hence it has been decided to appeal to the Minister of Militia to stop military exercises on that holiday!

Among the numerous matters discussed may be mentioned the following: to secure federal legislation for weekly pay instead of semi-monthly or monthly; another, by James Watt of the Toronto tailors' union, opposed to home work and open shop in Ontario; others to amend the compensation for workmen's injuries act of Quebec; re-arrangement of taxation on land values and not on improvements and industry to increase postmen's pay for Sunday labor, and an eight-hour day for postmen, and denouncing the present heavy postmen's uniforms for summer wear, and one calling for suitable car sheds for railway carmen to eat and dry their clothes in while on duty; an amendment to the Railway Act, to compel street railways to provide centre aisles in cars and abolish running boards entirely; better sanitary conditions in foundries.

Considering these different demands, it takes no stretching of one's imagination to picture the capitalist system continually keeping the unions in hot water seeking for ameliorations in the "immediate now."

The Socialist party delegates, of course, had to indulge in their usual little "boring." They handed in a resolution which asked that the constitution be amended by striking out clause six, which pledges the congress to public

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SOCIALIST PARTY GRIEF

TOLEDO TRADE UNIONS JILT THAT ORGANIZATION.

So-Called Socialists Scab It on Union Labor Candidates—Sound Rebuke Administered Them—Now There is Weeping, Walling and Gnashing, Etc.

Toledo, O., September 29.—More echoes of the Socialist party having become "a hissing and a by-word with the actual wage workers of America." The Toledo pure and simple trade unions have jilted daniel S. P., and the Toledo Union Leader, the official weekly of the Central Labor Union, is administering some stinging side swipes to "sister" S. P. Now there is gloom, consternation and rage among the votaries who worshipped at the Socialist party shrine.

What is it all about? Very simple and quite natural. The trade unions are organizing in politics; they are naming Congressional candidates, and the Socialist party, which has been vowing such love and friendship for the trade unions, supporting them as the logical expression of labor organization on the economic field, refuses to show its good faith in supporting their organization on the political field. In short, far from proving its claims of friendship for the craft unions by good deeds, the Socialist party is scabbing it on the Labor Union political candidates. Consequently the resounding hand slaps all over the S. P. face, and the resultant S. P. futile protestations. What a detected set the S. P. here are now!

There are some few, perhaps only two, unions who are putting in a word for the S. P. in the campaign which the Toledo Union Leader is conducting against its hypocritical friends. These few delegates in the Central Labor Union have raised their protests in vain. Issue upon issue of the central trade union organ comes out with fresh lashings of the S. P. To aggravate matters, this organ denounces the S. P. in the favorite terms which the S. P. so fondly used as a term of reproach against the S. L. P., namely, "De Leonism." Ye gods, doesn't the S. P. smart under the lash!

The fight between the Socialist party and the Labor Congress candidates is somewhat of a repetition of San Francisco conditions.

James P. Egan, one time S. P.-ite, is running on the legislative ticket in opposition to the candidates on the S. P. ticket. Egan has a pet habit of calling Bowers, an S. P. man and boss of the Party here, a De Leonite. As a matter of fact, Bowers is a rabid anti-S. L. P. It can be imagined how Egan's shafts rattle in Bowers' hide.

An indication of the contempt held for the Socialist party may be gotten from a report in the Union Leader of August 26. Referring to the Central Labor Union meeting of August 11, that paper said:

"Last Thursday night's C. L. U. meeting was the most spectacular session of that body in the last half dozen years, and, excepting regularity of debate, it reminded one of the good old day of a decade ago.

"It started when Secretary Kuemmerle read a letter from the Toledo Socialist party inviting the C. L. U. to participate in a joint mass meeting on behalf of the Columbus street car men. Delegate Baker (Railway Clerks) touched off the fireworks by protesting against accepting the invitation. Doll (Barbers, and Sanders (Retail Clerks) took the same position. Johnston (Painters) sailed in with both hands and a foot, declaring that the letter meant nothing, coming as it did from men whose actions contradicted their public expressions, and who were now changing front when they were 'showed up.' The speaker mentioned the policy of Thomas Bragg, who openly scoffed at protest meetings. On a point of order, raised by Cizek (Tailors), Johnston was ruled out of order, but not before he handed some wallop to the De Leonite.

"Then Delegate Cizek took the floor to 'defend the Socialist party,' he said. Johnston turned the tables on him by raising a point of order that the question before the house was an amendment to file the letter. Johnston's point was sustained and Cizek, with amusing inconsistency, declared that delegates were not given a chance to be heard—or words to that effect.

"The motion to file the letter was defeated by a vote of 34 to 30. The motion to accept the invitation was then adopted, 34 to 27."

Thus the motion carried, but that does not mean victory for the S. P. The Union Leader points out that a year ago, the vote for such a purpose would have been unanimous. Likely as not the motion carried because the unions did not want a refusal to accept

the motion construed as a rebuff to the Columbus strikers. The adoption of the motion by no means argues popularity of the Socialist party.

THE S. L. P. AGITATION.

(Continued from page one.)

everywhere for the S. L. P. Later Frank E. Passonno, the S. L. P. candidate for Governor, will address meetings again in the towns which Hunter covered, while Hunter goes over the field already marked by Passonno.

Since his report of a week ago, Hunter has spoken at Norwich, Cortland, Ithaca, and Elmira. His audiences have averaged 250 to the meeting. They have all been carefully supplied with leaflet literature and pamphlets. In places some subscriptions for the Weekly People were obtained.

At almost every place the question was asked as to the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party. The attention given to this matter shows that the Socialist party can not forever keep the people of this State in the darkness which it desires. But the Socialist Labor Party must reach these men, and this campaign is a means of doing so.

S. L. P. STIRS UP CHICAGO.

Chicago, September 29.—Although late in the season, a few lines anent the S. L. P. summer activity in Chicago are surely due the Party comrades.

We have been quite active this summer since late in June. The four Scandinavian Branches have the best record for the summer in propaganda activity. But as this has already been reported in *Arbetaren*, the Swedish S. L. P. organ, I will tell of the English agitation carried on. Two and three street meetings have been held every week, with good results. Thursdays at North Clark street and Aldine avenue, Saturdays at 11th street and Michigan avenue, and Sunday evenings at 59th and Aberdeen streets. Besides these regular corners, meetings have been held at North Clark and Chicago avenue, North 18 avenue and West Indiana street, and other places.

The meetings at 59th and Aberdeen streets have aroused the whole neighborhood. Republican understrappers and wardmen have tried every means, even to fist fights, to break up the meetings but we have met and routed them at their own game.

Much could be done here if Section Cook County had a few more English speakers. As it is, Lingenfelter, Kuckenbecker, Carm and Borg are doing their best.

We have no opposition from the S. P.-ites at our meetings. They keep at a respectful distance. When their speakers are questioned as to the S. P. and the Land Referendum, Industrial Unionism, Party Press, etc., they dodge in every known manner, and finally flatly refuse to answer. They claim that the S. P. is immune from corruption because it stands for the recall, initiative, and referendum. One of their speakers, Shiffer-Smith, was told that graft was rampant in the S. P., especially through the privately owned so-called S. P. papers. At this he completely collapsed and closed his meeting.

At the recent election of officers in the Chicago Federation of Labor all S. P.-ites who ran for office and who previously had held membership on committees were ingloriously snowed under. Not even the most diluted S. P.-ite was allowed to slip through.

The S. L. P. State Committee of Illinois has now gathered the necessary signatures for the Illinois S. L. P. State ticket to be placed on the ballot, and be voted upon November 8th.

A. S. C.

ARREST S. L. P. ORGANIZER.

Waterbury, Conn., September 30.—Samuel A. J. Stodel, a Connecticut organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, was arrested in this city on Tuesday for distributing the Socialist Labor Party leaflet, "Wages and High Prices" to workmen and women as they filed out of the factories over on South Main street. Over one thousand leaflets had been given out by him, when a detective and an officer of the law "got busy." They telephoned for the automobile so that Stodel could ride to the local "Bastille" and appear before "his royal highness," the chief.

The charge was the old chestnut, "violating a city ordinance." Stodel was in jail for half an hour and was set free after paying a total fine of \$5. This settlement was arranged for by Attorney Philip N. Bernatien, a local lawyer and friend of Stodel's. Bernatien would not take any fee for his time, he feeling it an honor to defend Socialist Labor Party representatives.

Three meetings were held in Waterbury by the Socialist Labor Party. Seventy books were sold, and four subscriptions to the Weekly People were secured. Some copies of the Weekly People were distributed and over 3,000 leaflets placed in the hands of the workers of Waterbury.

CANADA LABOR CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ownership of street railways, telephones, gas and electric light plants, etc., and to insert in its stead a paragraph calling for the co-operative ownership of all means of wealth production, distribution and exchange. Pettipiece of Vancouver, led his Socialist party charges, while Landers of Hamilton, led the anti-S. On division the vote stood for the collective ownership, 30; against, 60. Then the S. P. men put away their bores, as they have regularly done in former years until the next convention.

One good point which was brought out was the fighting shy of compulsory arbitration. It is well known that the Socialist Labor Party has been always pointing out that arbitration is no solution to the labor question. Socialists can understand this without making the experience to prove the inadequacy. The trade unionists, refusing Socialist Labor Party counsel, have made their own experiences, and have made disastrous ones. Now these Canadians, that is, the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress, come out with a warning against a too enthusiastic adoption of the demand for compulsory arbitration. It says:

"Your executive believes that the almost unanimous position of the organized workers of Canada at the present juncture is emphatically opposed to compulsory arbitration. Canada has taken a long step forward in the adoption of the principle of compulsory investigation, as worked out under the Lemieux Act. Although the principle is working out fairly satisfactory, it is yet too early to pass finally upon it, and it would be madness to make the final jump to compulsory arbitration before compulsory investigation has been thoroughly tested.

"Nor do we believe that compulsory arbitration would for years and years to come be acceptable, either to workers or employers in this country. It is a right that belongs to every man to cease work, or to refuse to work for any employer when he sees fit to do so, subject to any contract made in that regard. So, too, it must be the right and privilege of any employer to refuse to continue in his service any workman he does not desire to employ or to whom he does not need, subject again to contractual rights."

Thus the committee sees where compulsory arbitration hamstring the workman but in line with its perverted economic training, it pleads for the boss as well. As though the employers ever consulted the interests of labor when they make moves for themselves!

With such men, embodying such principles, and having in hand the protection of Labor's interests, the convention adjourned September 17. God help the men.

SEATTLE S. L. P. CANDIDATES.

Seattle, September 29.—The ticket nominated by the Socialist Labor Party of this city for the Congressional and County elections is as follows:

Congress, First District, August Gill-haus.

County Auditor, S. Brearcliffe.
County Engineer, F. A. Fagerdahl.
County School Supt., John Kleth.
County Assessor, D. G. O'Hanrahan.
Wreck Master, John C. Shaffer.
County Clerk, R. W. Stevens.
County Treasurer, Henry Miller.
Sheriff, Jacob Koegi.
Coroner, Abe Brearcliffe.

Prosecuting Attorney, Martin Redington.

The national platform of the S. L. P. was endorsed by the local organization and also the general tactics of the Party. Owing to the heavy expense of the filing fees, the only candidate to be put on the ballot will be D. G. O'Hanrahan, for Assessor. This will be the least costly. To have the whole ticket put on the ballot would cost about \$500; for Congress, it would cost one per cent of the salary, \$75.

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CAPITALISM AND THE REMEDY

THE CAMPAIGN ISSUE WHICH CONFRONTS THE WAGE-WORKER

To understand Socialism rightly, a clear comprehension of the nature of and reason for its criticism of property rights is most necessary.

Capitalism, as it exists to-day, is of comparatively recent date. In the middle ages the workers were, as a rule, in possession individually of the means of production—the land and the tools. Each family, to a great extent, supplied its own needs; or exchange was largely within the limits of the community, a matter of mutual services. Here, then, is a simple and true form of private property. It is self-earned. There is individual ownership of the means of production, individual production, and individual appropriation of the product. But, as a productive system, it was necessarily meager in its results.

As the advantages of combined effort, with division of labor, or co-operative production, came to be appreciated, the older form began gradually to be superseded. But when this division of labor, by reducing production to a series of simple operations, opened the way for mechanical invention, a rapid transformation followed and modern capitalism was soon in full sway. The change that had taken place was most radical. With the organization of production on a never-increasing scale, the worker had been expropriated—no longer owned the means of production. (This term, "means of production," in common usage, includes such property only as enters into production—or transportation—land, mines, factories, machinery, warehouses, railroads, etc.; commercial property, as distinguished from private property, or that which goes to the supplying of one's individual needs.) The means of production had passed from the hands of the workers to the capitalists. And as a result of the change, things now stand in this wise:—socialized production, but capitalist ownership of the means of production, and capitalist appropriation of the product. The owner of the means of production, though no longer the producer, still appropriates the product; and the character of the appropriation is fundamentally changed.

This is the genesis of capitalist private property. Once the result of one's individual efforts, under capitalism property has largely become the appropriation of that which is produced by the labor of others. It is the robbery of the workers. Can you wonder, then, that when men talk glibly of the sacred rights of property, meaning capitalist property, the Socialist, knowing whence it is derived, refuses to bow down and worship?

To restate the nature of this change: Formerly the worker owned the means of production, used them himself, and owned the product. Now we have capitalist ownership of the means of production; and capitalist appropriation of that which is produced by the socialized or co-operative efforts of the workers. Property, once self-earned, now rests on the exploitation of the workers. And ownership of the means of production is the key to the situation; for to the owner goes the product. Thereby comes the power to rob; for to gain access to them the workers must forego their right to that which they produce.

The effect of this change upon the condition of the workers has been most marked. Through loss of control over the means of production, the once dependent handicraftsmen have become the wage slaves of to-day. They work, not for themselves, but for a master, to whom goes the product of their labor, except a portion barely sufficient to keep them in working condition. Sometimes, not even that. Their labor-power—and you can not separate the labor-power from the man—they are forced to offer as a market commodity. They must sell or perish, having no other resource; and they sell themselves by the day, the week, the year. The wage they receive bears little or no relation to the productive value of the labor. The competition of the labor market determines it. If in possession of a skill that is rare, the wage is high—from lack of competition. Or, if, through organization of the trade, competition for work can be prevented, a wage above the average may be enforced. Where artificial conditions do not exist, and to-day they exist only at exceptional times, and in exceptional localities, the wage worker feels the full and disastrous effects of being a commodity. He must sell his labor-power at its value—that is, he must sell it at its cost of production. With the mass of unemployed living on a low standard, the tendency of wages is to gravitate to that standard. The state of the labor market governs wages.

What the workers receive is determined, not by what they produce, but by competition with their fellows for a chance to work. And the displacements of labor which accompany the introduction of machinery serve but to intensify that competition by constantly recruiting the ranks of the unemployed. Furthermore, the tendency of mechanical in-

vention to supersede skilled labor is to the workers a positive detriment, for it means a lowering of the wage.

This, then, is how it stands. On the one hand, workers who must get access to the means of production or starve; and access possible only through acceptance of a competitive wage. On the other, capitalist owners of the means of production forced by competition among themselves to buy the labor offered at the lowest market price. So long, therefore, as this system remains unchanged, the robbery of the workers is its inevitable result. Production might be increased to any extent with no advantage to them whatever! Who, then, are benefited? Plainly those who own and monopolize the means of production—the capitalist class.

This is the evil that must be met: that monopoly by a class of the means of production, whereby the workers are robbed of all but mere subsistence. And the solution which Socialism proposes is a simple and logical deduction from the conditions. It was clearly formulated years ago by an American, Thomas Skidmore. In a book entitled "The Rights of Man to Property," published in New York in 1829, he says: "If, then, it is seen that the steam engine, for example, is likely to greatly impoverish or destroy the poor, what have they to do but to lay hold of it and make it their own? Let them appropriate also, in the same way, the cotton factories, the woolen factories, the iron foundries, the rolling mills, houses, churches, ships, goods, steamboats fields of agriculture, etc., etc., in manner as proposed in this work, and as is their right."

It is control of the means of production that makes men masters of their fellows. Formerly there was chattel slavery, mastery through ownership of the man. Now there is wage slavery, mastery through ownership of the means whereby alone the man can live. The workers, therefore, can accomplish their emancipation only by once more becoming owners of the means of production. But subdivision of labor and the vastly increased scale of production have made impossible individual ownership, such as existed in the age of handicrafts. How then can the divorce of the worker from the tools be ended? The change that has taken place in the nature of production gives the clue. Production has been socialized. It is no longer individual, but co-operative. Means of production, therefore, already used in common, must also be socialized—made the common property of those who use them; free access rendering individual ownership unnecessary. And finally exchange must be socialized—re-organized on a co-operative basis with the total elimination of profit.

NATURAL TALENTS IN MEN.

Difference in Men's Genius Much Less Than Supposed

The difference of natural talents in different men is, in reality, much less than we are aware of; and the very different genius which appears to distinguish men of different professions, when grown up to maturity, is not upon many occasions so much the cause, as the effect of the division of labor. The difference between the most dissimilar characters, between a philosopher and a common street porter, for example, seems to arise not so much from nature, as from habit, custom, and education. When they came into the world, and for the first six or eight years of their existence, they were perhaps very alike, and neither their parents nor their playfellows could perceive any remarkable difference. About that age, or soon after, they came to be employed in very different occupations. The difference of talents comes then to be taken notice of, and widens by degrees, till at last the vanity of the philosopher is willing to acknowledge scarce any resemblance. But without the disposition to truck, barter and exchange, every man must have procured to himself every necessity and convenience of life. All had the same duties to perform, the same work to do, and there could have been no such difference of employment as could alone give occasion to any great difference of talent. As it is this disposition which forms that difference of talents, so remarkable among men of different professions, so it is this same disposition which renders that difference useful. Many tribes of animals, acknowledged to be all of the same species, derive from nature a much more remarkable distinction of genius, than what, antecedent to custom and education, appears to take place among men. By nature a philosopher is not in genius and disposition half so different from a street porter, as a mastiff is from a greyhound, or a greyhound from a spaniel, or this last from a shepherd's dog. Those different tribes of animals, however, though all of the same species, are of scarce any use to

FACT VS. FICTION

Why It Is That the Stories of Fact Do Not Interest Like Stories of Fiction.

In treating of the demands of Socialism one can not help but make reference to the historical development of the relations of classes to one another, and especially of the development of the working class. This implies that one must be conversant, to some extent at least, with history.

No one can understand the present, much less the future, unless he knows something of the past. In the United States, with its limited historical background, most public school pupils seem to absorb the idea that history, even civilization itself, began July 4, 1776. July 4th, 1776, is a very important historical date it is true, but it is not the date upon which the world began.

The youngsters who go forth from school with limited historical knowledge will in their after life have to deal in some way, more or less important, with the political and social problems which will come before them. Lacking the balance that a knowledge of history gives, they run the danger of being captured by the first demagogue that comes along.

Once out of school and at work, how is a working class youth to obtain a knowledge of history? If he goes to the library the chances are that he will find there only the tomes of the dry-as-dust historians over which he will very likely fall asleep. What help is there for him then? Fortunately we have the answer ready. It is, "read the works of Eugene Sue."

"Truth is stranger than fiction," says the old adage, which itself expresses a great truth. The reason that fiction appeals the more is because of the difference in craftsmanship between the historian and the fiction writer. The writer of fiction entertains, entrances, pulls the reader along with him; while the historian, with far greater themes, too often wearies with his matter of fact lifeless chronicling of great events and social developments.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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one another. The strength of the mastiff is not in the least supported either by the swiftness of the greyhound or by the sagacity of the spaniel, or by the docility of the shepherd's dog. The effects of those different geniuses and talents, for want of the power or disposition to barter and exchange, can not be brought into a common stock, and do not in the least contribute to the better accommodation and convenience of the species. Each animal is still obliged to support and defend itself, separately and independently, and derives no sort of advantage from the variety of talents with which nature has distinguished its fellows. Among men, on the contrary, the most dissimilar geniuses are of use to one another; the different products of their respective talents, by the general disposition to truck, barter and exchange being brought, as it were, into a common stock.—Adam Smith.

It would often result beneficially to the reader if the average historian could have some of the imagination of the writer of fiction, that is, enable us to see and feel the things of which he relates.

This is just what the great Sue has done. He has taken history and made it alive, made it real. In company with two families, one typifying the ruling class, the other the ruled class, he brings us down through the centuries, unfolding before our very eyes the great social dramas of each particular era.

In following the fortunes of the two families and their descendants the reader is, so to speak, unconsciously absorbing a knowledge of history, for every picture, every incident, every struggle, depicted by Sue, is absolutely historically correct, and the reader is referred, in foot notes to the historical sources of the author's information.

Our friends who have growing children, boys or girls, should start them on the road to a complete understanding of the life of the present by a course of reading in Sue. The story itself will fascinate them and the facts will go along with the story.

For the winter evenings there could be no more profitable occupation than this unlocking of the doors to a realm of which too many workmen know by far too little. Give your children the chance to form sound and independent judgments on men and things. Read the books yourself, and you will become better able to handle the economic and social questions of the present time.

A great drawback to the worker is his ignorance of the facts of social development. Not knowing himself, he naturally falls a prey to the interesting, and often plausible, though untrue, expositions of the schemers who prostitute their intellects to capitalism.

Look into history; get your feet firmly planted and you will be as the rock, against which capitalist philosophers, critics, economists, journalists and other similar idols of the market place will go to pieces. Read the Sue books and you will have more real historical knowledge than one half the college men.

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Socialist Labor Party OF AUSTRALIA.

Report to International Congress Copenhagen, August, 1910

Greetings from the Socialist Labor Party of Australia

Comrades of All Lands:—Owing to our financial inability to send a delegate and thus be directly represented at the International Congress, we take the alternative of sending you the following statement respecting the Socialist Movement in Australia, as viewed from the revolutionary standpoint. It has been a matter of regret with us that it has not yet been possible—distance and expense preventing us—to have had direct delegates at any international congress. The spongers and adventurers who divide the working class movement in this country for their personal financial gain are principally responsible for this condition of affairs, which time will remedy.

The Socialist Labor Party is the pioneer and only Socialist Party in Australia, and was founded by and is successor to the Australian Socialist League, the first Socialist organization established in this country. Ten years ago our Party entered the political arena at the first Federal election, nominating the full ticket for the Senate in the State of New South Wales, the whole State being one electorate, adult suffrage prevailing. Four successive Senate elections have been contested, as these elections afford the best gauge of the class-conscious Socialist convictions of the workers in the State. The vote has been a varying one, the last election, on April 13 this year, gave our highest candidate 13,501 and our lowest \$432. We nominated three candidates—the full ticket—and we regard the lowest vote polled as approximately the class-conscious vote of the State. Our platform has only one plank: social revolution. We strive to concentrate the workers' political power at the ballot-box on the one paramount issue: the establishment of the Socialist Republic. Our attitude is unbending and uncompromising. We ask for votes only from those who fully and unreservedly accept our principles and agree with our methods. We therefore claim our lowest vote as representative. No other State in this so-called Australian Commonwealth has any Socialist candidates in the field.

Our organization is composed exclusively of members of the working class, though our rules do not exclude others, but we find in practice that the petty bourgeois "Labor" party and freakish pseudo-Socialist organizations attract the more radical and sentimental factions of the exploiters. Our membership is active and determined, though small and so far only organized in the two States of New South Wales and Victoria. Our official press organ, "The People," is absolutely owned and controlled by the Party, and is published weekly.

In common with the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, Gt. Britain, and Canada, our Party advocates revolutionary industrial unionism on the basis of the original Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World, and brought into existence the I. W. W. Clubs of Australia. These clubs control their own affairs and are not affiliated with the Socialist Labor Party or any other political organization. Splendid propaganda work has been done by the I. W. W. Clubs which have succeeded in making the preamble and principles of revolutionary industrial unionism well known in Australia, and have had, and still have an ever-growing influence in the ranks of the workers. The Socialist Labor Party of Australia accepts the revolutionary Socialist program, but has arrived at the decision that Socialism can only be achieved by the working class consciously and intelligently organized for revolutionary purposes in the industrial plants of production, and thus possessing the economic might to back up and enforce its ballot for the collective ownership and control of the means of life.

Up till two or three years ago the Socialist Labor Party held the field as indisputably and admittedly the only Socialist political party in Australia. Three years since, however, a new organization was launched under the name of the Socialist Federation of Australasia. A loose Federation of two or three scattered groups of utopians and sentimentalists under the domination of two or three fluent speakers and writers who exploit them for personal material ends; there was no justification whatever for the formation of this would-be rival body to the existing Socialist Labor Party. The principles, methods, and tactics of the Socialist Labor Party are admittedly scientific and correct and the wire-pullers of the S. F. of A. have simply sought to obtain the results of years of per-

ent agitation work by a small band of working class men and women who now find a fresh element of confusion introduced to the minds of the workers by these unscrupulous professionals and their dupes. That this characterization is not too strong will be proved to the members of the International Congress by the following quotation of the official resolution of the so-called Socialist Federation of Australasia on political action (July, 1906):

"That no member of the S. F. of A. shall stand as, vote for, or support other than a revolutionary Socialist, for political or municipal positions, UNLESS OTHERWISE ADVISED AT TIME OF AN ELECTION BY THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE OR SPECIAL CONFERENCE CONVENED FOR THAT PURPOSE."

Is any comment necessary upon the claims of a "party" which at the discretion of its wire-pullers may thus be used for non-Socialist, i. e., anti-working class politics? It will be remembered by many who were at Stuttgart that, at the last International Congress the S. F. of A. was represented by a Mr. Victor Kroemer, a gentleman whose eccentricities, including spiritualistic prophecies on the floor of the congress, brought ridicule upon the Socialist movement in Australia. This year it is stated that Messrs. T. Mann and H. Borax are to represent this body at the congress. Neither of these men have any claim to speak on behalf of the Australian working class or the Socialist movement in this country. They are not domiciled here, and are at present members, presumably, not of the S. F. of A., but of other organizations in the countries in which they reside. It is true that both these persons are eminently fit to represent the corrupt and freakish S. F. of A., but we protest against their admission as in any sense representative of Socialism or the organized Socialist movement in this country.

It is a question for the Congress as to whether even bona fide direct delegates from such a conglomeration as the S. F. of A. should be admitted.

The International Socialist Congresses have repeatedly denounced and repudiated the "general strike" mania, especially with the workers disorganized. Yet at the end of last year the Executive of the S. F. of A. called upon the working class in this State to "meet force with force," and declare a "general strike" when the promulgators of this insane policy knew very well that if acted upon it would only lead those workers who responded into the capitalist shambles. As a matter of fact, a few misguided enthusiasts who took isolated action along the lines advocated by the S. F. of A. are in jail now as a consequence of an utterly futile and mischievous demonstration which played straight into the hands of the authorities. The chief instigator of this policy and executive officer of the Federation, Mr. H. E. Holland, however, escaped the consequences of his own policy, walking on the footpath or sidewalk whilst his followers in the roadway defied the police and were arrested and punished. Can the Congress permit representatives of such a body to be seated in its ranks? The actions of those responsible for the tactics of the S. F. of A. have brought discredit on the name of Socialism; its wild propaganda of the general strike without organization or preparation for such an upheaval, proclaims it Anarchistic, and unfit to be regarded as Socialist by the Congress. We are on the spot here, and know the position in Australia, and we submit the foregoing as a mere recital of facts which should suffice for the guidance of our international comrades. The presence of Messrs. T. Mann and H. Borax as proxy delegates to your Congress is designed to aid in hampering the growth of the Socialist organization here, the Socialist Labor Party, by enabling the professional element in the S. F. of A. to claim international standing for their Federation. The International Congress will assuredly not aid the cause of Socialism by allowing itself to be thus used as a decoy.

With regard to general conditions in Australia, spite of the comparatively small manufacturing development, capitalism in all its viciousness exists here, and the class war manifests itself bitterly, despite all the pious aspirations and efforts of the advocates of "industrial peace." Although this vast continent has an area of nearly three million square miles, and a population of less than four and a half millions, i. e., a density of population of less than two to the square mile, or about one-sixtieth of the population of

Europe, despite all this coupled with enormous natural resources, the economic effects of the profit-mongering system are felt here as elsewhere. Trusts and combines have developed proportionately to the population. Wages are on the downgrade and the cost of living is appreciating. The various nostrums of compulsory arbitration, wages board, etc., established throughout Australasia have proved as ineffective and vicious as the Socialist Labor Party predicted they would be. The spirit of unionism has been sapped by these insidious means promulgated by the petty bourgeois and craft unionist alliance in the so-called political "Labor" party, to such an extent that the trade unions to-day submit tamely to the jailing of strike officials, and even vote into office the Labor politicians who paved the way for, and are indeed primarily responsible for penal enactments against strikes and strikers. The trade unions are tied up by separate agreements with the employers, thus preventing solidarity of action, and as a rule strikes only take place, when they do occur, by the revolt of the rank and file against the labor "lieutenants of capitalism," the union officials, who also generally take the first opportunity of selling the men and settling the strike. In New South Wales it is a penal offense to strike, and during the recent coal strike, an additional penal act, generally known as the Coercion Act, was rushed through Parliament in a few hours, an act worthy of Russia or of Ireland in the eighties. Several strike leaders were jailed and many others heavily fined. The industrial law is also supposed to subject capitalists to penalties for "lock-outs." In practice this, however, does not act, and is not intended to act effectively. No capitalist has yet been jailed and only one has been fined—and an absurd nominal penalty at that. The conspiracy laws are stretched here and interpreted to include organizers of strikers, and jailed strikers are ironed as though they were vile and desperate criminals of the lowest type. The police can, and do, enter union meeting rooms, and take possession of union documents, etc. All this in the name of Australian democracy, which our comrades in other lands may rely on is a delusion and a fraud.

The main responsibility for this deplorable state of the Labor Movement in Australia rests upon the pure and simple trade unions and their hybrid political expression, the Australian Labor party. The Australian craft unions are of the same type as the British and must not be confounded with the class-inspired revolutionary unionism of European countries. They are in fact more akin to the Catholic trade unions specially organized in some countries as a barrier against Socialist advancement. Brotherhood of Capital and Labor, identity of interest between the classes, recognition of the right to exploit coupled with demands for a "fair" wage, and minor concessions in working conditions: this is the creed and platform of these organizations of slave-inspired wage slaves. Compelled to enter the political arena, these servile organizations were easily captured by the petty bourgeois section of the capitalist class and the present political Labor party is the result. This party of political potrooms and time-servers is a standing illustration of the fate which overtakes movements of the workers uninspired by the guiding light of social revolution. For twenty years the mass of the organized Australian workers, organized yet sectionalized in craft unions, and thus disorganized from the class standpoint, have struggled to obtain political unity through the political Labor party. They have achieved it. At the Federal elections on April 13 of this year, the Labor party was returned to power in both Houses of Parliament with an overwhelming majority. And this party stands for a reformist program which includes compulsory arbitration—which necessarily involves penal enactments against strikers, or the compulsion falls; land tax proposals, with exemptions up to £5,000; a proposal designed wholly in the interest of the small capitalist farmer who is usually the worst and most grinding exploiter of his laborers; conscription, or as it is termed here, compulsory military training; the Labor party possesses the infamy of having introduced the beginnings of compulsory militarism on this continent; and only through political labor-influence over the dragged and deluded workers has this social crime been perpetrated here.

Despite the fact that the class struggle is denied, both by action and in speech, by the "Labor" leaders, they, in conjunction with the capitalist press, endeavor to keep their hold over the workers by posing as a "step-at-a-time" Socialist party, and the growth of knowledge forced upon the people by incessant S. L. P. and I. W. W. propaganda has compelled this Labor party to declare for a bastard nationalization, i. e., State capitalism, which they endeavor to persuade the workers is Socialism! The experience of the workers already engaged in state monopolies, e. g., railways,

postal service, etc., is sufficient to show the futility of such a "cure" for capitalism. Meantime, however, the less-informed workers are captured for voting purposes by such baits. The hypocrisy of the Political Labor Party is well illustrated by the fact that whilst claiming that as industries become monopolized they should be nationalized (on a strictly capitalist basis), in order to gradually achieve Socialism, they also agitate for legal enactment and administrative action to prevent industries becoming trustified!

The claims of the Australian Labor party to be Socialist are, it will be seen, utterly fraudulent. It is indeed more reactionary than the other capitalist parties and it has been described by the "Catholic Press"—the chief organ of Australian Catholicism, with which the Labor party is in more or less covert alliance—as:

"The only political party which can in truth be called conservative. . . . It alone can offer an impassable barrier to the forces of revolution."

The policy of the so-called Labor party is indeed to endeavor to mitigate the extreme rigors of capitalism, in order to keep the workers in leading strings whilst building up and conserving the small property holders and exploiters as a buttress of capital against social revolution. This policy is, of course, hopelessly utopian, doomed to failure by the irresistible progress of economic evolution which is preparing the workers to accept the revolutionary message of the Socialist Labor Party.

The Socialist Labor Party of Australia calls the attention of the Congress to the futility of reformism as exemplified by its crash and abject failure in Australia the land of experimental industrial social reform. We urge that the failure and treachery of mere parliamentarian "Socialism" demonstrates the need for revolutionary industrial unionism, national and international organization for forcibly expropriating the expropriators, political action being used not to reform or administer capitalism but as a revolutionary weapon to assist in destruction of the capitalist state. We further urge the importance of the anti-militarist propaganda. We are anti-patriots, and we claim the support of our fellow Socialists the world over in our battle against militarism here and elsewhere. We have to regretfully inform the Congress that the patriotic utterances of some who bulk largely before the International Movement as leaders of European Socialism have been used against Socialism by the Labor party advocates of conscription in Australia. Certain votes of the German party in the past, and a certain speech of Bebel, the anti-German writings of Blatchford, the advocacy by the English Social-Democratic Federation of the armed nation and citizen army: the nationalistic outbursts of Jaures et al in France. These freakish excrecences upon the Socialist movement are used here to gull and delude the working class into becoming food for powder and targets for bullets in the interest of the capitalist exploiters. We desire an authoritative pronouncement by the Congress against militarism, nationalism, patriotism. We cordially endorse, and as far as we have the opportunity emulate, the magnificent campaign of anti-militarism of our esteemed comrade Gustave Herve, and his friends and associates. The influence of their propaganda is not confined to France. We can answer for the renewed inspiration which their work and thought has given to the revolutionary movement here, and we desire to see the International Congress adopt this active and forward policy for the purpose of undermining the physical force upon which capitalist law and order and property rests, whilst building up the economic union of the working class for effective revolutionary action in the near future.

Greetings to the Revolutionary Workers.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE,
Socialist Labor Party of Australia,
Headquarters: 16 George street West
Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.
Jas. O. Moroney,
General Secretary.
June 17, 1910.

THE
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OF
SOCIALISM
IN
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ECONOMIC FORCES

WHICH WORKED VARIOUS CHANGES IN EARLY HISTORY OF MANKIND.

"All previous history, with the exception of that of primitive society, is the history of class struggles. These warring classes of society are ever the issue of the conditions of production and distribution, in a word, of the economic conditions of their epoch; . . . accordingly, the economic structure of a society at any time prevalent constitutes the real basis, and explains, in the last instance the whole superstructure of juridic and political institutions, as also the religious, philosophic and all other ideas of each historic period."—Frederick Engels.

A summary of how economic development effected changes in man's relation toward man, in earliest times and in ancient history; and illustrating the quotation from Engels at the head of this article, is given in a pamphlet, "Summary of the Principles of Socialism," by Wm. Morris and H. M. Hyndman. The following is an extract:

Slavery arose when men had reached such a point in the progress of the race that each laborer could produce by his work for a day, a week, a month, or a year more than was needed to keep him in health during that period. Then captives in war, instead of being killed, were enslaved, and the fruits of their labor, over and above their necessary food, were taken by the conquering tribe; for though slavery arose in the nomadic state the earliest form of co-operation and ownership was by a tribe; and in the tribal relations common property was the rule alike in the soil and in the produce of labor.

As this common property broke up owing to the progress of the economical forms, the growth of exchange, the superiority of individuals or families in war or in the chase, classes or castes were gradually formed, resting in the first instance upon a necessary division of labor, though often existing, as in village communities, where a modified form of common property was still the rule. Thence, again, institutions developed through custom and law, religion sanctifying what had previously been found to be on the whole necessary or expedient. These institutions, though arising from the material power of man over nature, had in turn a great influence upon the manner in which that power was used, and appeared as the conservative side of human development conflicting with the progressive or revolutionary side, which necessarily follows upon the improvement and adaptation of the methods of producing food and wealth. From this essential and constant antagonism arises the conflict between classes in every civilization of which we have any knowledge, and upon the struggles due to this conflict all progress has hitherto depended.

A slight consideration will serve to show that this is the true explanation of the growth of mankind. The first object of every animal, man included, is to feed itself and its offspring; and man began in the nomadic state by feeding upon fruits and berries. That the growth from the early brutish habits upwards to the taming of beasts and ordered agriculture was the process, not of thousands but of millions of years, is now admitted by all scientific writers on the records of primeval man. But the need for food was followed by the need for clothing, for warmth, for shelter; and each of these wants corresponded in turn with changing forms of social life as they were gratified. The whole, in fact, moved in one piece as the economical forms developed: the nomadic life of the woods and plains; the common property of the tribe or clan, scanty and inefficient; the more confined area of operations as agriculture became an increasing business; the struggle with neighboring tribes about rights of pasture or to obtain coveted spoils; the earlier or later introduction of slavery in place of wholesale slaughter of captives; the development of division of labor and exchange slowly breaking up the common property; the institution of private property in land, rendered necessary by the simultaneous improvements in agriculture; the increase of individual wealth, as cultivation and division of labor progressed on a larger scale, due to money-usury and slave ownership; the construction of classes representing divergent interests; the struggle between the various classes and those above them; the enormous development of the slave class and the poorer citizens in Greece and still more in Rome; the gradual formation of customs, laws, religions growing out of these ever-changing, ever-progressing, economical forms; the constant appeals of the privileged orders to these customs, laws, and religious doctrines as the wisdom of the past not to be rudely shaken by the new-fangled, subversive

theories of revolutionists, who were themselves but the unconscious exponents of such inevitable modifications—a careful study of each link in the chain of this long development, will show clearly how man in society has been the result of ages on ages of slow growth, in which the individual is lost in utter insignificance, and special inventions such as fire, the wheel, the mining, smelting and working of metals, become manifestly but the inevitable results of the social state which produces them.

Leaving on one side the civilizations of Egypt and Eastern Asia, important as they are to a knowledge of our social growth—for only seventy generations of thirty years each take us back to a period when Britain was practically unknown, and Roman civilization was in its infancy—it is sufficient to deal briefly with the decay of the Roman Empire, the feudal institutions which sprang up on its overthrow, and, more in detail, with the special circumstances which have influenced the progress of the people of Western Europe to the existing capitalist rule. The fact that the ancient civilizations of Greece and Rome were supported by open and acknowledged slavery of the mass of the producing class, renders all comparison of democracies of Greek or Roman society utterly futile. The economical and social conditions are entirely different.

Those Greek republics, which have so often been the theme for adulation on the part of democratic orators, poets, and artists, were themselves but close oligarchies; and the slave-class below was the basis of the whole superstructure alike at Athens, Corinth, and Sparta. The very numbers of the slaves show how completely the social arrangement was accepted as inevitable; for at Athens there were at least 120,000 slaves to 20,000 citizens, while at Corinth the slaves at one period numbered 400,000. Moreover, economical causes having produced slavery, force was long little needed to maintain the supremacy of the upper classes, who could carry on their own warfare among themselves almost undisturbed by fears of a slave revolt. In Rome the same forms appeared in rather different clothing, though in both the slaves were often learned, highly trained men, widely different from the ignorant human machines whom we are accustomed to associate in our minds with the word slaves. In Rome, the insurrections of the slaves were more numerous and more formidable than in Greece. But, in this case, too, the conflicts between the various sections of the privileged classes were almost undisturbed, if we except the great insurrection of Spartacus, by the efforts at enfranchisement on the part of the slaves, who rarely timed their risings well and were massacred wholesale in Italy and Sicily at comparatively little cost of life to their masters.

Early in the record the slave-industry controlled by the powerful landlord-capitalists of Rome and the other great cities of the Empire, began to crush out and even to enslave the small freeholders who had arisen on the break-up of the tribes, or who belonged to conquered nations. Their independent work, with a few slaves around them, could make no head, against the enormous production for gain which their large competitors carried on. The Licinian Law and the agitations of the Gracchi were meant to protect the vigorous yeoman from forcible and still more from economical expropriation. But the movement was too strong to be resisted. Large properties grew steadily larger, and these great farms ruined not only Italy but other portions of the empire. The soil, though rich, was exhausted in the course of generations by ceaseless overcropping for profit alone; the slave class of the country supported a useless and very numerous slave class in the towns; and the condition of the poor, free, Roman citizen became so bad that economically it could scarcely be worse. Thus, the prosperity of the whole empire was steadily sapped, and some regions have scarcely recovered the process unto this day. The Eastern Provinces, which had a history of their own even throughout the period of Roman domination, suffered less than the rest, whilst they provided the great proprietors of the metropolis with their luxuries, and thus regained in part by commerce what they lost by tribute.

The whole system of production and exchange was such that mercenary armies were needed to replace the old independent military service. Rome followed in the path of Carthage. Slowly the economical forms changed, and afterwards the social and political. From what seemed to contemporary observers the most dangerous or most worthless portions of the existing civilization, a new life arose and progress followed. Out of the rottenness of the Roman

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Empire of the West, the slaves within and the barbarians from without formed the nucleus of another society. The spread of a new revolutionary Asiatic creed, with a higher morality than the popular forms of Paganism, was accompanied throughout the empire by a rising spirit among the slave class which provided its earliest converts, and the barbarian invaders, driven onwards probably by the exhaustion of their own sources of food supply, found that the inhabitants of the territories they overran almost welcomed them. The downfall of the Roman Empire of the West was, in short, due to the necessary growth of fresh forces below, which took the place of worn-out forms that hampered the advance.

Thenceforward slavery in its old form faded into modern serfdom, and Catholicism, true to its origin, strove to uproot both, whilst maintaining an equality of conditions at the start within its own body. Organized Christianity exercised, in some sense, as a religion, the power which had belonged to Rome as a centre of empire. In Western Europe, through the long period of the so-called dark ages—so hard to understand even by the full light of modern scientific research—new methods of production and exchange were taking the place of the old, new relations were being established between men as individuals, and men as classes. The decay of the Roman roads shut off the new communities to a great extent from one another, as the disbandment of the legions loosened the bonds of authority; a new art and a new literature grew up in each country, founded doubtless on the old, but fresh and vigorous indeed compared with the bastard work of servile copyists, which well reflected the degradation of Greek as well as of Roman civilization; new laws and new customs necessarily grew out of the changed conditions notwithstanding the partial influence of the Roman code. Above all there was the new religion, which rising triumphant over the old pagan ceremonial and the old pagan festivities; in the same way that the serfs and domestic retainers, though holding far different relations to their superiors from those of the slaves to their masters, still used the agricultural implements and handled almost the same primitive machines as the slave class, who were, so to say, their economical ancestors.

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should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,167
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	74,381
In 1904	34,172
In 1908	14,237

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1910.

Strength is as much of the quality
as the quantity of the muscles, while
superiority in performance requires a
certain mind as well as strength.
—LEW WALLACE.

THE "CALL'S" PRE-ELECTION COLIC

The long and nervous editorial in
which the New York "Call" of the 6th of
the current month, following the lead of
the New Yorker "Volkzeitung," long
and nervously urges its Socialist party
to hasten to adopt the planks upon
which Roosevelt had just launched him-
self on the choppy political sea of the
land, lest the S. P. go down in wreck
and ruin, is a prime specimen of the
colic that attends political and economic
indigestion.

The Roosevelt planks are summarized
in the plank that denounces the
judiciary, a branch of the capitalist gov-
ernment that the colicky "Call" pro-
nounces "the most formidable political
weapon of the capitalist class against
the working class."

For one thing, most of the outrageously
class decisions rendered by the
judiciary have been rendered by the
Federal judiciary, that is, by an appoint-
ative body, appointed by the Executive
with the consent of the upper branch of
the Legislature. In other words, this
judiciary engine of despotism is not
reachable, curable or curable without
first reaching the Executive and the
Legislature. For another thing, the
whole judiciary—State and Federal,
elective or appointative—is in the hol-
low of the hand of the respective Legis-
latures. The judiciary can not be cor-
rupt, let alone practise tyranny upon the
proletariat, without the knowledge, the
consent, the approval and the support
of the Legislature. The day the Legis-
lature wants any limb or all the limbs
of the judiciary can be hauled from of-
fice, stamped with disgrace, and thereby
rendered for all time impotent for "des-
potism." The power to impeach a Judge
is a power vested by all the Constitu-
tions in the Legislatures of the land.

The well digested political and economic
facts in the premises result in the
conclusions that—

1. There is no despotic class-judge
possible without there is a despotic
class-Legislature and Executive back of
him;

2. To raise the hue-and-cry against
the judiciary is the legitimate policy of
the Roosevelt, and of the Bryans before
the Roosevelt, all of whom are engaged,
primarily, in drawing popular attention
away from the kennel that actually
breeds, and whence the judiciary class
hounds are set at Labor's heels;

3. Such hue-and-cry as is now raised
by Roosevelt, who, suggestively enough
is discovered to have the support of
Hearst, spells death to all parties of
Socialistic Opportunism, or Opportunist-
ic Socialism in America;

4. And consequently, no Socialist was,
is, or ever will be thrown off his base by
any such bogus "revolutionary de-
mands."

For the last two years the "Call" has
had its colic after election. This year
the colic has not had to wait the election
returns.

What will the "Call" have after elec-
tion day?

ROOSEVELT HAD HIS BAUBLE.

Even so keen a watch-dog of pluto-
cratic interests as the New York "Sun"
has fallen into the error of believing,
and it proportionally shivers in the
belief, that Theodore Roosevelt "tri-
umphed at Saratoga." Fact is that
Saratoga proved Roosevelt to have
been muzzled by the Plutocracy; and,
to the extent that it could, the Plu-
tocracy has eliminated the bull-in-a-
china-shop of Roosevelt from the criti-
cal campaign that plutocratic inter-

ests are facing in this State, besides
the land at large.

As in a map the lines are clear,
Roosevelt aspired after the governor-
ship. The temporary chairmanship of
the Saratoga convention was to be the
first step of the ladder; the next was
to be the permanent chairmanship;
the nomination for Governor was to
follow. Defeated by the "Old Guard"
on the State Committee for temporary
chairman, all the fighting brutality of
the vainglorious bully came to the
surface. Well might the Plutocracy
tremble at the fighting attitude he then
struck, and the threats that he growled.
The net result of the trem-
bling and the growling was the "New
Heaven Conference" where Roosevelt
and Taft met.

The issue of the Conference was
what happened. The irate Roosevelt
bull was handled well. He was prom-
ised salve for the mortification suf-
fered by the defeat at the hands of the
"Old Guard"; he was to defeat them
in turn by being furnished the needed
delegates to elect him temporary
chairman. He was promised more,
that is, more salve; he was to appoint
the Committee on Platform and he
was to nominate the head of the ticket
—all salves and baubles, seeing all
that mattered little: the Republican
ticket was defeated in advance. The
blockish bull accepted the baubles
upon condition of his not being the
gubernatorial candidate; he sacrificed
his larger ambition to his lust for re-
venge on the "Old Guard"; and, by do-
ing so he virtually eliminated himself.
The certain defeat of the ticket set
up by a convention "dominated by
Roosevelt," will be a vastly more
heavy blow to Roosevelt's aspirations
than the defeat of Roosevelt himself
as an "Independent candidate" for
Governor ever could be.

Bad must be the plight of pluto-
cratic interests if such a mouthpiece
of plutocratic interests as the "Sun"
looks and acts over all over at the
happenings at Saratoga.

FRANK DARKCLOUD'S PARADOX.

Having committed a small theft after
five weeks' ineffectual search for work,
Frank Darkcloud, a Carlisle College
graduate, is serving a 113-day sentence
in the Chicago Bridewell. Darkcloud,
the son of a once proud Chippewa Indian
chieftain, was half-back on the college
team. Five weeks ago, with his young
Indian wife, he went to Chicago to look
for work, hoping to put his education to
use. When he at last landed a place, his
money was gone, no one would trust him,
his wife in delicate health and starving.
For the first time in his life he disre-
garded the law, stole, and was arrested.

In the native state, when his tribe
roamed free over their ancestral lands,
the fight against nature was severe. But
every new fact acquired, every new fac-
ulty developed, was an added weapon in
the struggle. Every added weapon meant
an easier conquest and more certain vic-
tory. The idea of a fully educated man's
being put out of the running would have
been preposterous.

Now, however, it seems to be quite
possible for a man who has spent years
in acquiring facts, training his abilities,
and "fitting himself for life" as the say-
ing is, to be slowly forced to the wall
and driven to theft to keep body and
soul together. Here is a paradox. Evi-
dently the trained man of the present
has something to contend with which the
trained man of tribal days had not.

What that "something" is, every day
of our experience is proving. No amount
of training, no amount of ability, will
any longer enable a man by his own
labor to acquire the means of economic
independence. The modern tool of
wealth-creation is too vast, too expen-
sive, for any worker's honest earnings to
purchase. Upon the heels of this fact
must follow another: he who has not
the means of production must tender
himself to the mercies of him who has.

He must practically sell himself in the
labor market to the employer, the fac-
tory owner, the labor buyer. All his
skill, all his training, are of no use to
him unless he find a purchaser; and all
his abilities and faculties may go beg-
ging if there be many more equally
equipped with himself, all looking for the
same job. In tribal days there was no
labor market. He who had ability was
free to use it. In the year 1910 there is
a labor market. He who has ability is
not free to use it. He must first find an
employer willing to buy it of him.

The clear statement of the problem
points the way to its solution. The private
ownership of the means of produc-
tion is at the root of the trouble. The
political equality now considered one of
the cornerstones of the republic must be
carried over into the industrial field also.
As the Socialist Labor Party has de-
clared in its platform since 1900:

"We hold that the true theory of
politics is that the machinery of govern-
ment must be controlled by the whole
people; but again taught by experience
we hold furthermore that the true theory
of economics is that the means of pro-
duction must likewise be owned, operat-

ed and controlled by the people in com-
mon."

Socialism is the only solution of the
painful paradox of Frank Darkcloud—
and of thousands of young men like him.

LABOR'S SHARE.

"The Ticker," a Wall Street monthly,
publishes a graphic diagram to show
what a "very serious" position railroad
stock-holders are in, due to the fact
that the roads pay 41 per cent. of their
gross earnings for labor and only 7 1/2
per cent. for dividends.

At first blush it looks as if the dia-
gram were a complete knock-out to the
Socialist contention that through the
private ownership of industry labor is
exploited of four-fifths of what it pro-
duces. Here is labor receiving nearly
six times as much as capital. How's
that?

A little closer study will dispel the
illusion.

The diagram consists of a circle di-
vided into radial segments of varying
size, according to the items they repre-
sent. They are, Labor, 41.09 per cent.;
Fuel and oil, 8.60 per cent.; Taxes, 3.72;
Interest on funded debt, 13.39; Divi-
dends, 7.23; Rentals of leased lines,
4.84; Betterments, reserves and sun-
dries, 4.25; Surplus and deficits, 2.83;
Damages and injuries, 2.37; Hire and
rent of equipment and buildings, 2.30;
and Materials for equipments, struc-
tures and supplies, 9.24; total 99.73
per cent., leaving a residuum of
27-100ths of 1 per cent. unaccounted
for.

Now the mystery begins to look
clearer. Assuming for the time being
that the figures are correct, Labor gets
41 per cent., in the first item. Long
and diligent search fails to reveal any
other item which falls to Labor's side
of the account.

Fuel and oil, 8.60 per cent., does not
go to the employees of the road. It is a
payment of one capitalist concern to
another. Indeed, in the case of the
coal carrying roads like the Pennsyl-
vania and the Lehigh Valley, it is only
a payment from one department of the
road to another; it never goes outside
of the concern.

Taxes, 3.72 per cent. The claim that
this went to Labor would be too ab-
surd for even the most desperate cap-
italist retainer to make. Accordingly
it must go, together with the Fuel and
oil account, onto capital's side of bal-
ance.

Interest on funded debt, 13.39 per
cent.—another payment wholly within
the capitalist circle; perhaps, in these
days of involved incorporations, from
one pocket to another of the same di-
rector.

Dividends, 7.23 per cent. This is
granted at the outset by "The Ticker"
to go to capital's share. Let it, then,
join those to the previous item.

Rentals of leased lines, 4.84 per cent.
No workman has railroad lines to
lease. Hence this figure, too, must be
sent to swell the capitalist column.

Betterments, reserves and sundries,
4.25 per cent. The 4.25 per cent. al-
lotted to these again comprise pay-
ments from the roads to other cap-
italists, manufacturers and the like.

Surplus and deficits, 2.83 per cent.—
a purely internal bit of financing. It
never gets near the pay-car.

Damages and injuries, 2.37 per cent.
The vast majority of disbursements
under this head go to passengers, not
to employees. In the cases when they
do go to trainmen, they in no sense
represent payment for labor, but for
blood and bone, something over and
above his labor power which the em-
ployer exacts from the workman.

Hire and rent of equipment and
buildings, 2.30 per cent. Once more
this is a transaction between capital-
ists of one stripe and those of another.
No workman figures in it.

Materials for equipments, struc-
tures and supplies, 9.24 per cent. This,
the final item, fits in the same cate-
gory with all the others but the first,
the category of money movements
within the capitalist class itself.

There is thus a total on the capital-
ist side of the account of 58.73 per
cent. Throwing in for generosity the
unaccounted-for .27 per cent. to labor's
side, it gives the workman a total
of only 41.27 per cent. In other words,
taking the railroads at their own word,
the apparent 600 per cent. preponder-
ance of payments to Labor as against
payments to capital has shrunk to
about 66 per cent.

All this, however, is on the assump-
tion that the railroads' figures are cor-
rect. The recent revelations in the
New York street railway probe, show-
ing \$8,000 corruption fund contributions
carried on the books as payments in
damage suits, show how much cred-
ence is to be placed in a capitalist's
figures except against himself. Were
the true state of affairs known, the
railroad workers would be seen to be
exploited, like all other workers, of a
full four-fifths of their product.

When you have read this paper, pass
it on to a friend.

THERE'S HOPE FOR THE A. F. OF L.

The A. F. of L. organizations located
in New York are giving tangible evi-
dence of there being hope for the A. F.
of L.

The pronouncement of their General
Committee is that "capital has its
rights equally with labor." The sen-
timent sounds like unadulterated non-
sense. He who says "Capital" says,
whether he is aware of the fact or not,
"Vampire upon Labor." To declare
"Capital" and "Labor"—the Vampire
and the Vampired—entitled to equal
rights sounds like unredeemable ab-
surdity. If the General Committee of
the said A. F. of L. organizations had
stopped there, then, it and they, along
with their pronouncement, might be
summarily dismissed as the re-
currence of Twaddle. But the
aforementioned General Committee did
not stop there. It proceeded to an-
nounce its conviction of the necessity
for a strong Labor Party. And what
did it do, then? Giving, with marked
contempt, a wide berth to the Social-
ist party, which has all along acted as
a rounder for the self same A. F. of
L. bodies, their General Committee set
up its own political expression, the
Federated Labor party.

There always is hope for him who,
however false his premises, reasons
logically from them. Logical reason-
ing is bound eventually to discover the
falsity of false premises. The New
York A. F. of L. bodies that set up
their own political party proved them-
selves too clear sighted to fall into the
trap of the S. P. Let these bodies con-
tinue to exercise the same amount of
logic and the day is bound to come
when they and the S. L. P. will merge.

POST OFFICE SOCIALISM.

Philadelphia, September 30.—The
United States Post Office, one of the
beautiful Socialist party models of
"Socialism," is in this city demon-
strating just now some extra beauty,
and, consequently, of course, updear-
ing itself to the hearts of employees,
especially the letter carriers. Lovely
plans are afoot to have these latter
trip more gayly around their routes;
time is to be saved,—and some letter
carriers also—and incidentally, the
remaining carriers will so much soon-
er be drain of their use-value, and then
sent so much earlier to the Dump of
Discarded Workmen. The post-
men, in short, are to be speeded up.

Here is a precious order issued by
said post-office, which all letter
carriers are contemplating with
ecstasy—nit:

"By direction of the Post Office De-
partment, the attention of patrons of
this office is invited to the advantages
of providing facilities for the receipt
of their mail by erecting conveniently
accessible boxes or cutting suitable
slots in their doors. Such action
would enable the postmaster to give
a prompter and better delivery ser-
vice with the means at his disposal,
since the carriers can cover much more
territory in less time if not compelled
to wait for an answer to their ring."

The order is signed by the Phila-
delphia postmaster, Richard L. Ash-
lunsh.

The Socialist party, here, it is re-
ported, is proud of its latest achieve-
ment in post office Socialism.

Great English Lockout Begins.

Manchester, Eng., October 1.—The
Federation of Master Cotton Spinners
to-day declared its threatened lock-
out of 130,000 operatives and at noon
closed the doors of the 700 mills own-
ed by its members.

The total of men idle in England
due to the unreasonableness of the
employers is now 200,000.

George Howe, an employee of the
Fern mill, was dismissed because, upon
orders from his labor union, he refused
to obey orders of his foreman to do
extra work cleaning machinery he op-
erated, as this was not a part of his
duties.

A strike followed and arbitration
was sought. The owners of the mill
insisted that before the dispute was
submitted to arbitration work be re-
sumed without Howe.

The operatives insisted that the mill
remain closed until decision by the
arbitrators or that Howe resume work
temporarily.

The federation threatened to-day's
lockout unless the men accepted arbi-
tration on the terms proposed. The
cardroom amalgamation refused to
yield and hope of settlement was aban-
doned yesterday.

S. L. P. TICKET FILED.

Albany, September 29.—The State
nominating petitions of the Socialist
Labor Party were filed to-day with the
Secretary of State. The candidates
heading the ticket are Frank E. Passon-
of, of Troy, for Governor, and James T.
Hunter, of New York City, for Lieuten-
ant-Governor.

CONGRESSIONAL GLEANING— THE TARIFF BOARD

Of course the Insurgents want a
lower tariff in certain things; of course
the Stalwarts, with Taft at their head,
want a high tariff in these particular
things, and all other things in general.
It follows that a Tariff Board is ob-
jectionable to neither, but it also fol-
lows that such a Tariff Board as Taft
wants is not to the liking of the In-
surgents. In what the proposed Tariff
Board is particularly objectionable
to the Insurgents at this juncture
the name of the Board does not dis-
close; in fact, the name misleads. The
objection is not to the tariff functions
of the Board. The objection is to
something wholly different. The de-
bates on the Board carefully sought
to conceal what it really was that
Insurgents and Stalwarts were spar-
ring over. Though the cat never leaped
bodily out of the bag, its outlines
came out clearly to view when the
appropriations were before the House
in Committee of the Whole.

What Insurgents and Stalwarts have
actually been sparring for in the
matter of the Tariff Board is "position"—
they have been sparring for position
in the pending campaign, and not for
position that may give an advantage
in point of principle—of that each side
is confident in its way—but of position
in point of power to compel support.
The Stalwart Interests, having Taft on
their side, have the appointing power
of the members of the Board. Their
game has been to secure a large ap-
propriation, to the end of having a
large personnel of well paid ap-
pointees, whose direct interest would
make of them all enthusiastic, above
all, generous, campaigners, and whose
many connections would insure exten-
sive support. The game of the In-
surgent Interests, seeing the Board
was inevitable, was to allow an ap-
propriation so small as to make the
appointees few, and, as a consequence,
their material powers to attract sup-
port as slight as the disadvantageous
position of Insurgents, it being
"out," would allow.

The real issue, with the Tariff Board
as foot-ball, was, accordingly, this—
on the part of the Stalwarts, to secure
a large campaign fund in the guise
of an appropriation "to carry out the
legislation enacted by Congress"; on
the part of the Insurgents, to beat
down that campaign fund, seeing they
could not altogether withhold the
same.

The Insurgents won out—\$250,000 is
a paltry figure considering that there
is no Interest-Representative whose
first interest is not to see to his own
and immediate bread-and-butter. The
Stalwart campaign coffers are receiv-
ing next to nothing from the approp-
riation for the Tariff Board.

"FREE CONTRACT"

Which Employes Must Submit to in
Nevada.

Columbia, Nev., September 17.—
There is a mining company, the Ne-
vada Wonder Mining Company, out
here which has lately put up posters
about its offices announcing to those
who seek employment with it on what
terms they will be engaged. A glance
at its "principles," or set of rules,
shows at once how much "independ-
ence" the workers have. The only
clause lacking from its document is
one forbidding employes to do any
thinking. On the whole, it is an ex-
cellent demonstration of the brotherly
feeling between employer and em-
ployee.

Following is the notice tacked up:

NEVADA WONDER MINING CO. NOTICE.

This mine will be worked under the
open shop policy, hiring and discharg-
ing men without regard as to whether
they do or do not belong to any labor
organization, and under the follow-
ing rules and regulations:

1.—The time of each man upon every
shift belongs to this company and to
no one else.

2.—No walking delegate or represen-
tative of any labor organization
is to be allowed upon these
premises at any time or for any pur-
pose.

3.—No soliciting of membership in
any labor organization is to be allowed
upon these premises at any time by
any employee of this company or by
anyone else.

4.—No discussion of labor questions
either for or against unions, or in any
way connected therewith is to be al-
lowed among the employees during
working hours or upon these premises
at any time or under any circum-
stances.

5.—No employee of this company is to
be annoyed or interfered with by any
other employee in his work or in any
way whatsoever because he may or

THE SOCIALIST AIM

That, and Not Palliatives, Should En-
list Socialist Efforts.

In the year 1888 a book was publish-
ed, entitled, "The Principles of Social-
ism, Made Plain." It was written by
Frank Fairman, and had a Preface by
William Morris. In that book the au-
thor shows what Socialism is, and
deals with the moral and economic
basis of Socialism, and with quick
remedies for poverty, concluding with
his views as to the methods and future
of Socialism. His position is that of
the Revisionists. Proportional Repre-
sentation, adult suffrage, payment of
members and election expenses, munici-
palization, nationalization of railways
and land, co-operation, etc., etc., are,
in his opinion, "undoubtedly steps in
the right direction." The author states:

"A good deal can be done towards
making the system less grossly unfair
that it is by taxing the rich for the
benefit of the poor. In short, it seems
to me that the wisest policy to pursue
is to employ the ordinary political
methods, and while remaining most
uncompromisingly irreconcilable in
principle, to be decided opportunists in
action."

William Morris, remarking upon this
in the Preface, writes as follows:

"It seems to me that the constitu-
tional or Parliamentary method which
he advocates would involve loss of en-
ergy, disappointment, and discouragement;
it would bear with it the inevit-
able danger of the people's eyes being
directed to the immediate struggle, los-
ing sight of the ultimate aim, of their
being befuddled by those very conces-
sions which the author speaks of as
likely to be offered so eagerly by the
present political parties, and, judging
by the signs of the times, I cannot
help thinking that the necessities of
the miserable, ever increasing as the
old system gets closer to its inevitable
ruin, will outrun the slow process of
converting Parliament from a mere
committee of landlords and capitalists
into a popular body representing the
best aspirations of the workers. More-
over, Socialists, unless they abandon
their principles, cannot help showing
their hand from the first, and conse-
quently even moderate measures will
always be looked on with suspicion
coming from them, and concessions
which would have been granted to the
Radicals without resistance twenty or
even ten years ago if they had been
demanded, would be sternly refused
to the Socialist demand. . . . With-
out wishing any more than the author
to claim the gift of prophecy, I venture
to state that my own hope lies in con-
verting the workmen to Socialism and
in their organization in a great in-
clusive body which would feel itself
consciously at strife with the prop-
rietary class and its organ Parliament;
which would regulate labor in the in-
terests of the workers as well as might
be under the present system till the
time is ripe for the general assertion
of the principles of Socialism, and for
the beginning of their practice, when
Parliament might be used mechanical-
ly for the setting forth of a few en-
actments rather destructive than con-
structive, so as to allow freed, but or-
ganized labor, to take its due place,
and throw off the mere encumbrances
which are dealt with so well in this
book."

Verily, the deepening of the struggle
during the past twenty years proves
Morris a prophet. The advocacy of the
revolutionary principles and program
alone is the road to Socialism. The
halfpenny tax on undeveloped land,
Labor Exchanges, etc., have befuddled
the workers and led them to the slough
of Despond. Comrades, Join the S. L.
P. and help the mout; help us to show
them the right road.

—Henry G. Buckridge, in Edin-
burgh Socialist.

may not belong to any labor organiza-
tion or for any reason, and all em-
ployees are to work together harmoni-
ously for the best interests of this
company.

6.—No employee of this company is to
harass, annoy or intimidate or inter-
fere with any workman in this
district because he does or does not
belong to any labor organization.

7.—All employees are requested to re-
port any violation of these regulations
to the management, and any employee
found guilty of violating them or any
part of them will be immediately dis-
charged and disqualified from any fu-
ture employment by this company.

8.—Any outsider violating any of
these rules will be immediately ejected
from the premises and prosecuted
by law for trespass.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I heard last
evening a remarkably sound argument
put up by a pure and simple physical
forist against the Socialist Labor Party.

UNCLE SAM (putting a hand at each
ear)—Let me hear it, by all means. It
will be the first sound argument I would
have heard advanced against the S. L. P.
by pure and simple physical forists, or
anybody else, for that matter.

B. J.—Well, he started saying that the
S. L. P. objects to "boring from with-
in"—

U. S.—You mean to say he "started
lying"—

B. J.—Doesn't the S. L. P. object to
"boring from within"?

U. S.—The S. L. P. objects to "boring
from within only." The S. L. P. is
neither a scatter-brained concern that
does not know what it says, nor is it a
bankrupt concern looking after shekels,
and parroting, for the sake of shekels,
every nonsense that some fool may say,
hoping to propitiate fools.

B. J.—Well, what does the S. L. P.
say on the matter of "boring"?

U. S.—Being a sane body, the S. L. P.
knows that some people may be so situ-
ated that they can not pull out, and
bore "from without." They will have

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

NO SLEEPERS IN PLAINFIELD.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Another successful outdoor meeting was held last Saturday night by Section Plainfield. Robert Downes explained the meaning of our platform to an interested audience of 200.

His remarks awakened considerable interest, as was evidenced by the numerous questions asked him. None of these questions were of a trivial nature, but all betokened a seeking for enlightenment. Twelve pamphlets were sold, and fifteen signatures secured to nomination petitions.

P. Merquellin.

Plainfield, N. J., September 27.

SECTION AT PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On September 25, at Comrade Chas. Rohde's residence, Section Suffolk County, S. L. P., was organized. Paul Augustine, National Secretary, was present and addressed the new members, advising them of the best lines to pursue to build up a good Section and also to do good propaganda work. Although we received very good advice, we had fully made up our minds to get in line and let the comrades throughout the country know that there is a Suffolk County in New York. We think that the Section will be a lively one, as the members are all of the right kind of material.

Max Poehland.

Patchogue, N. Y., September 26.

FOLLOW UP PASSONNO AT ROCHESTER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—F. E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, while in Rochester held three meetings as scheduled. The meeting held on Water and Main streets was the most successful. Although the S. P. had Strebel, of Syracuse, speaking on the opposite corner, Passonno held his audience to the last, answering all questions to the satisfaction of the questioners. We sold \$2.10 worth of pamphlets and secured one sub for The People. The Sunday meeting was not so large, but those who did come listened very attentively to his address upon workingmen's organization. The meeting held at the Common Council Chamber was not so largely attended, but it showed that Passonno's previous speeches had been appreciated, as there were quite a number present who had attended the previous meetings.

John C. Vollertsen.

Rochester, N. Y., September 27.

SOME MORE "DAILY PEOPLE LIES."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—My attention has been called to a statement in the New York "Evening Post," to the effect that I was nominated for Congress on the Socialist party ticket in Seattle. I cannot understand how the "Post" got its despatches mixed. The Seattle "Post-Intelligencer" gave a correct report of the Socialist Labor Party convention which nominated me for the First Congress District in Washington. Other capitalist papers of Washington and of California which received their information from the same sources as the "Evening Post" also reported the proceedings correctly.

I brand the news item in the "Evening Post" as an unqualified falsehood, whether intentional or not.

My attention has also been called to the following two items which appeared in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," one on September 18, 1910, and the other on September 19, 1910:

"SOCIALIST TICKET IN SEATTLE."

"The Socialist party in Seattle, Wash., put up a ticket for Congress and County elections. August Gillhaus, who, two years ago, was the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for President, was nominated as the Congressional candidate."—N. Y. Volkszeitung, September 18, 1910.

"GILLHAUS, the Presidential candidate of the S. L. P. in the year of 1908 is now the gubernatorial candidate of the S. P. of Washington. The man might now probably be able, from experience, to read the 'Lion,' howling at Copenhagen for unity a private lecture on his favorite subject, 'What Is the Differ-

ence?"—N. Y. Volkszeitung, September 19, 1910.

The "Volkszeitung's" statement is in keeping with everything which comes from that camp: falsehood, trickery, and a mis-statement of facts in every way. An intelligent reader can easily see how the sheet has contradicted itself by one day publishing that A. Gillhaus is a candidate for Congress on their ticket, and the next day having Gillhaus as the candidate for Governor. Besides, there is no election for Governor on the state of Washington.

As to that man giving the howling "Lion" yelling for unity in Copenhagen, a private lecture on his favorite theme of "What Is the Difference?", I wish to inform the "Volkszeitung" that if it will pay the expenses for myself, I will come to New York and for its benefit will deliver my favorite lecture, "What Is the Difference?", and I will request them to invite all the "alte Genossen" as I shall like them to hear it also.

In closing, I wish to say the articles in both issues of the "alte Tante" are unqualifiedly false, and were published with the purpose to mislead.

August Gillhaus.

Seattle, Wash., September 24.

BERGER "REPORTS" ON COPENHAGEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Social Democrats held a reception on September 24 to listen to Victor Berger's report of the International Socialist Congress at Copenhagen. A reporter of the Milwaukee Free Press sums Berger's appearance up pretty neatly: "With true dramatic instinct Mr. Berger delayed his entrance into the hall until the crowd had been keyed up to a proper pitch of enthusiasm."

Berger praised the intelligence of the Danish people, and said the proceedings of the Congress proved tedious, due to the transaction of the business in three languages. He then mentioned the Czech question.

He also claimed to be a member of the International Socialist Bureau. This he mentioned several times, the last reference to it being to the effect that he was one of the International secretaries for America. Referring to the actions of the Congress, stress was laid by Berger upon the statement that the actions of the Congress were not binding, but could only be considered "academic."

Here is what he said about the S. L. P.:

"The matter of most importance to us is this: You know there is a Socialist Labor Party—or rather, there was a Socialist Labor Party in this country. Well, the S. L. P. had only one vote, while we had thirteen. De Leon claimed three and one-half votes, but he had to be satisfied with one. I told De Leon, to his face, that that vote was ten times more than he deserved. On the subject of unity, I told the Congress that there is unity now, that ten years ago the membership of the two parties was about equal. Now the proportion is 150 of S. P. to 1 S. L. P."

Not a word did he utter of his defeat in the attempt to exclude the S. L. P. from representation on the Bureau. One thing, however, was the fact that his reference to the S. L. P. was not received with the amount of applause that his other statements were.

Concluding Berger said that the International Congress cannot solve national questions, that each country must solve its own problems. Berger is using this to cover up the S. P.'s refusal to confer on the subject of unity with the S. L. P., which is a direct violation of the resolutions of the International Socialist Congresses. That completed, Berger's report, which may be summed up like this: He came, he saw, he went, and pretended he had conquered. No questions were allowed.

Albert Schnabel.

Milwaukee, Wis., September 25.

AS TO THE SALVATIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I see from The People that the comrades in Youngstown, Ohio, have their meetings interrupted and disturbed by the Salvation Army, and that consequently E. R. Markley asks for facts about said "Army." Here are a few facts from an authority whose statements are indisputable, a man who dealt only in facts, no less a person than Thos. Huxley.

Some years ago Huxley published a book entitled, "Controverted Questions," which dealt entirely with the Salvation

Army. The reason Huxley came to write this book was this: A personal friend of his, who was rich, was approached by the higher officials of the Army and was asked for a large sum of money. If I remember right it was £1,000 sterling. The gentleman was willing to give the money, but not being altogether sentimental, he asked Prof. Huxley to investigate the Salvation Army and its methods and find out if they were worthy of receiving the money. After a careful investigation Huxley advised his friend not to give anything because the Salvation was a private concern, operated, controlled and run by the Booth family for private gain, the humanity clause being a decidedly minor consideration.

After giving due consideration to the honest hard working but deluded soldiers on the street corners, Huxley, in his book, shows that the Army is practically bankrupt, as it owns nothing, all its real estate and property being owned by the Booths, the leases being in their name. Huxley also mentions a case in England where the Army officers deliberately tried to blackmail a certain well known man, as they had found out that he had an illegitimate child. When the victim refused to be bled, and the case was tried, General Booth was found guilty of making false statements to the court, for which he was severely rebuked by the judge.

Huxley published many letters from ex-Salvation Army officers. One dealt with a case where the General discharged one of his oldest and most trusted officers, who, after having served for Booth for years, found himself and family thrown out on the streets of London with no means to subsist on. As the cause for discharge the General said: "You are too much given to speak the truth, which is bad. Your tongue should be like a double barreled gun."

In using these few facts, Markley need have no fear. Years ago, when the Army disturbed our meetings in New York, the editor of the Daily People, Daniel De Leon turned his searchlight on them and printed some of Huxley's facts. De Leon was in turn favored with a letter from a lawyer who styled himself, "Counsel for the Salvation Army," in which letter the lawyer demanded a full and complete apology printed in a conspicuous place in the Daily People. Failing in this, he threatened to sue for libel and wipe the S. L. P. off the earth. The editor answered the lawyer's letter by printing it together with a few more facts, and stating that more would be forthcoming if it was so desired. But it was not desired, and the "Army" made a complete backdown.

If Markley gets the book, "Controverted Questions," by Prof. Thos. Huxley, he will have peace in Youngstown and elsewhere.

Julius O. Johnson.

Sharon, Pa., September 27.

REGARDING SALVATIONISTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have been reading how the Youngstown S. L. P. comrades have been having "engagements" with the Salvation Army brigade in their city. I remember that Comrade Markley asked through the columns of The People for information exposing the practices of these Salvationists. I herewith submit a clipping on this matter from "The Truthseeker," of September 10, 1910.

S. Ungerlander.

Chicago, Ill., September 25.

(Enclosure.)

This story is clipped from a Seattle (Washington) newspaper of recent date: "In an argument following his refusal to donate money towards the support of their organization, two representatives of the Salvation Army assaulted Charles Knudsen, aged fifty-three, a well-known Ballard storekeeper. Because the old gentleman considerably refused to bring a charge against them, the two men were liberated after being questioned by Sergeant E. C. Collier at the police station in Ballard. The men entered Knudsen's store, corner Twenty-eighth avenue Northwest and West Sixty-third street, Friday afternoon and asked for contributions for the Salvation Army work. When Knudsen informed them that he did not believe in a personal God and did not give money to religious organizations as a matter of principle he was informed by one of the men that he 'ought to be hung.' 'I took exception to this statement in a mild manner,' said Knudsen last evening, 'and the men flew into a rage, telling me that I was an infidel and a sinner and that they didn't take money from infidels and sinners. I told them I supposed not, but that they sent their girls into the saloons frequented by such people to collect money. This seemed to infuriate them and, as they had assumed a threatening attitude, I asked them to leave my place of business. One of the men then drew out a note book and said he was going to take down my name, intimating that he could have me prosecuted for asking them to leave. I walked around the counter, took one of the men by the arm and asked him to leave. He attacked me and the other joined in the fight, striking me in the face. I was stunned for a minute, and they managed to run outdoors in spite of my attempts to stop them.' Several of Knudsen's neighbors say that when the Salvation Army solicitors reached the top of a neighboring hill they paused and laughed heartily over the experience they had just had. The same evening while making an open air address to a crowd on the streets of Ballard the man who struck Knudsen, told his audience graphically how he had fought a valiant battle with a sinner for the Lord. He was still embellishing his tale when Knudsen with a police officer appeared and identified him as his assailant. On reaching the police station, however, Knudsen would not bring charges against the men, but said he would be satisfied with having the story of their conduct brought before the public. As he could not be induced to file a complaint the police were powerless to act in the matter and the two men were discharged. Knudsen does not believe in a personal God, but, according to his neighbors, he has never tried to force his views upon anyone. He stated last night that he recognized the fact that under the constitution of this country he was free to believe as he saw fit and felt that there was nothing to justify the actions of the Salvation Army men. Knudsen has always given freely to charity and is regarded by his neighbors as a peaceable and industrious citizen."

GET RESULTS WITH S. L. P.'S BOOKS

To the Daily and Weekly People:—With the assistance of Mrs. Z. I succeeded in landing two orders for complete sets of Eugene Sue's masterpiece, "The Mysteries of the People," published in 21 volumes by the Labor News Co., one set going to a school teacher in Cleveland, Ohio, and the other to a school man in Brooklyn.

We met the ladies up in the country during the summer while on our vacation, and got them interested in the books by judiciously distributing the little pamphlets explaining the scope of the work and principally by talking about them whenever opportunity presented itself. In a letter just received from the Cleveland lady she writes in part as follows:

"This is to inform you that I am in receipt of the 17 volumes of Eugene Sue's 'The Mysteries of the People,' also of your kind letter. I wish to thank you most kindly for sending the books so promptly."

"Coming as they did on Friday morning, you can be sure I lost no time in beginning them at once and by now I have finished reading the first three volumes. I have found them most interesting and historically true. I have never found the institution of Roman slavery depicted more graphically than in the 'Iron Collar.' If the remaining volumes will hold my interest (and I think they will) as those I have already read, I shall be delighted with the investment and will do all I can in interesting my friends in the works. At present I can but give you the name and address of one."

And she gave me the name and address of a friend whom I intend to follow up until I secure an order for the complete set.

The monumental work of Sue, "The Mysteries of the People," and the other splendid books, pamphlets and papers published by the Party can be made to serve both as a torch of enlightenment to the working class, as well as a means of revenue to the Party. We've got the "pure unadulterated stuff," and what the S. L. P. most needs at the moment is live comrades who will not hesitate to make our literature known to their friends, shopmates and acquaintances. The calls for contributions to various funds to enable the Party to carry on its work will diminish in the measure that comrades succeed in spreading our literature, which will make the Party institutions self-sustaining and give the S. L. P. an opportunity to more effectively prosecute the work it was organized for.

Spread the literature of the S. L. P. by persistent systematic agitation.

A. L. Zimmermann.

New York, September 23.

SAN FRANCISCO NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist party of California has published its platform. "Flypaper" is the best word to describe this queer mixture of Populism Gompersism and Single Taxism. As usual there are a number of immediate demands. They do not believe in anti-immigration but "we favor all legislation tending to prevent the immigration of strikebreakers and contract laborers and the mass immigration and importation of Mongolian or Hindu labor, caused or stimulated by the employing classes for the purpose of weakening the organization of American labor and of lowering the standard of life of the American work-

THE LABOR PRESS

Is the Only Press That To-day Has Ethical Standards.

The "new school" of journalism, says Colonel Henry Watterson, himself a representative of the older school, takes its lead from the counting-room. In other words the press to-day is edited from the business office. It is the same with the popular magazines: they are not mediums for the dissemination of knowledge, they are merely purveyors of "literary" merchandise, the dominant note of which is governed by the business end of the enterprise.

Prior to the dominance of the commercial age some consideration was given by the press to things ethical, now consideration is given to false statements with regard to events, or false deduction upon matters of import. Journalism has become prostituted to commercialism.

To-day it is only the labor press, and especially the Socialist Labor Party press, that puts the welfare of mankind above the dollar. While the S. L. P. press realizes and feels the importance of the dollar as a factor in the running of a newspaper, nevertheless it does not turn aside from its duty in order to secure the dollar. Whatever dollars may come to the S. L. P. press they must come solely as a tribute to its integrity and devotion to principle.

The S. L. P. press has but one thing for sale, and that is copies of the paper as it is published.

The people who create the "modern journalism" say that what they do is in response to popular demand. This is not strictly the truth. What these papers do is demoralize the reading public and then blame the public.

A recent visitor to Europe, a person of more than the ordinary powers of perception, observation and reflection, noticed that in the cities of the various countries he visited the tone and standard of the moving picture shows was much higher there than here. His conclusion was that the difference was not due to the difference in appreciation of the audiences here and abroad, but that the foreign establishments were run by a higher type of men than those running them here. The American moving picture establishment proprietor being of a lower grade of intelligence gives the public cheap and tawdry shows such as appeal to himself. The public is helpless. It must take what the showman gives or go without as there is nothing else.

So with the press: we have the barefaced yellow journalism and the conservative lying sheets, but luckily, and thanks to the Labor Movement, we are not dependent on these alone, we have our own press, through which to satisfy our ethical needs.

In Europe the Labor press already strongly competes with the press of the ruling class and keeps on winning away from the latter working class readers by the thousands.

Let us do the same here. It can be done. It can be done by the united and devoted efforts of those who now read the Labor press.

ers." Typical Hillquitism! It was only after considerable discussion that such a "broad" resolution was passed. Some wanted to adopt anti-immigration resolutions a la A. F. of L., but wiser heads prevailed and the above equivocation is the result. They have included measures calculated to suit every shade of political opinion and economic status, "demands" of no consequence whatever to the class interests of the workers, such as Initiative and Recall, Complete Self-Government and Home Rule for cities and townships in order that they may have power to own and operate public utilities. In fact most of their measures would make labor a cheaper commodity and prolong the capitalist system which they profess to abhor.

Admiral Evans says: "I have all my life been a bit fond of the American flag. . . . One of the principal attractions at the exposition which you are to hold here in 1915 is to be the great international fleet. . . . I hope that when this great fleet assembles here I shall not see a single black column of smoke go up from any of the funnels in this great bay." Admiral Evans's patriotism is touching—very touching. Further on in his speech the worthy admiral speaks of "the best oil for naval purposes, and of this California has more than any other place in the world." Of course, the fact that Admiral Evans is the head of \$10,000,000 oil corporation in no wise influences the admiral's views.

It is stated that the admiral has invested a large amount in this com-

LETTER-BOX

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NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

R. R., ROCHESTER, N. Y.—There is nothing surprising in a Socialist party man's claiming that their bourgeois demands are according to Marx and Engels. The S. P. man in question probably knows no better. Such is the miseducation their literature (!) imparts to them. Of course Marx and Engels never said anything of the sort.—Next questions next week.

C. H., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—For the detailed difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party apply to the Labor News Company, 28 City Hall Place, this city, for the leaflet, "The Difference." The latest manifestation of the difference was the fusion in St. Louis of the S. P. with the Democratic and the Republican party simultaneously, and the simultaneous cry of "Daily People Lie!" simultaneously raised by the mouth pieces of the S. P. in defence of the St. Louis corruptionists whom the Daily People convicted documentarily.

E. D., PATERSON, N. J.—The figures will be looked into.

S. S., NEW YORK—This office never heard that John D. Rockefeller was once a Socialist. The information is more than improbable.—Next question next week.

"GARMENT WORKER," NEW YORK—I. W. W. capmakers never scabbed it against A. F. of L. strikers. Fact is that the moment unorganized men in any trade are organized the A. F. of L. sets up the cry of "scab."

E. B., DETROIT, MICH.—The politician who promises "low prices for the consumer" and "high prices for the producer" incurs a hopeless contradiction. By "producer" he means the manufacturer. Now, then, if the retail purchaser (consumer) buys at low prices, the manufacturer cannot sell at a high price. The Democratic politicians incur the contradiction. They promise "prosperity" to the manufacturer at the same time that they promise cheap goods to the pur-

pany, but we suspect that a considerable amount of this "investment" is the prestige he holds in naval circles.

The anomalies of the A. F. of L. attitude toward their Brother Capital are glaringly evident in their boycott instituted against a moving picture theatre in this city. From numerous placards we gather the information that the place is run by the two proprietors. San Francisco is overrun with these nickelodeons and their lot is anything but the insecure that some think. The proprietors operate their own machines. The rules of the Moving Picture Operators' Union will not allow a proprietor of a theatre to become a member of the union. In fact, one of the proprietors had to resign because of this very rule. They are in this predicament: they cannot operate their own machines if the Labor Council has its own way; they cannot belong to the union and the business does not warrant the employment of help. This appears to be the real reason: the large concerns who can afford to employ help are using the union to help rid them of the numerous little concerns that have sprung up all over the city and who do not employ help.

F. W. S.

San Francisco, September 21.

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chaser. The manufacturer's "prosperity" implies high prices.

A. Z., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—A commodity is a thing produced by labor, and the quantity of which is, theoretically, unlimited. Hence land does not fall within the category of "commodity." This was the point, made in "Poverty of Philosophy" to which you were referred.

A. A., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—The question will be referred to some Party member of the trade.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—America has but two members on the International Bureau. They are De Leon for the S. L. P., and someone else for the S. P. Mr. Hillquit has hitherto been the other member. If Mr. Berger is now on the Bureau, then Hillquit is not, and Berger must have been elected at Copenhagen by his delegation. Both of them are not on the Bureau. They tried to but got left.

W. J. B., NEW YORK—Spare! Since Mr. Hillquit is the gentleman credited in the "Call" with the statement, which, by the way, he did not make, that "the Socialist party was prepared to join with De Leon's party provided the latter were prepared to join on true Socialist principles as outlined by the International Congress," we would prefer to have you ask Mr. Hillquit himself to define his words. What he really did say was that there was no S. L. P. to unite with, and that he would be willing to "receive De Leon with open arms" (!!) if De Leon would drop his "I. W. W. whims" and would stop "flinging mud."

S. B., NEW YORK, N. Y.; D. B., PASADENA, CALIF.; W. McC., STRATFORD, CANADA; F. P. J., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.; K. D., NEW YORK, N. Y.; B. S., NEW YORK, N. Y.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; D. K., CLEVELAND, O.—Matter received.

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